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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

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PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
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VOL. IV NO. 53 BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons
11th March	Sardinia ..	7000	...	...
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	...	...
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	...	...
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	...	...
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Caesar-Hind ..	11500	...	...
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Mandala ..	9000	...	...
7th May	Nansette ..	8000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th ,,	Nagoya ..	7000	....	...
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date, Aden	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
9th March	Nagoya ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
4th ,,	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Nankin ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
20th ,,	Novara ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
5th March	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only
7th March	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
8th ,,	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Porebunder

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Totomi Maru ..	M. Tanaka	3412	22nd Feb.	3rd March
Mogori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	8th Mar.	18th March
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	14th Mar.	24th March
Bangoon Maru ..	T. Kusano	5348	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru ..	S. Yamazaki	4173	22nd Mar.	3rd April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	24th Feb.	5th Mar.
Shinkokusan Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	4th March	10th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring, Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers,	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & C	8260	27th Apr	25th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500	15th May	13th May

FARES	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	515	885	430	658
London via Marseilles	580	1,088	680	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles and from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan. fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KIRKACK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
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HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
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MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoom Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Eagle	9th ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,,
S.S. Elysia	6363	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85 MEDOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Mukden	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Basra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique).
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundaur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Marbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 24 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisments unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

WANTED

WANTED.—Textile machinery complete plant of 10,000 spindles in working order apply to B. D., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3342

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED.—CANVASSRES of advertisements and subscribers for various publications. Apply immediately to Box No 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3336

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED in French family PAYING GUESTS for cool well-furnished rooms, electric light, fans, and modern conveniences, Rs. 100, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140 per month, inclusive. MADAME FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road 1059

WANTED AT ONCE.—Experienced WIREMEN for service on board R. I M. Steamers in Mesopotamia. Salary Rs. 60 per month with free rations. Apply in person with testimonials to the STAFF OFFICER, R. I. M. Duckyard, Bombay. 3387

WANTED an INSTRUCTOR in tent making for the Gulburga Central Jail, in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Pay O. S. Rs. 75 per mensem (roughly equivalent to B. G. Rs. 64), only thoroughly experienced men need apply with testimonials.
The DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,
Hyderabad (Deccan). 1030

WANTED—Men with experience as STATION MASTERS or ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS. Posts vacant on scale Rs. 100 to Rs. 190 and free quarters or house allowance. Starting pay according to qualifications.
Applications should be sent to the MANAGER, BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay. 3365

FOR SERVICE AT BUSHIRE.—WANTED an ENGINEER for Condensing Plant at Bushire. Must be fully qualified and experienced. First or Second Class Certificate, capable of carrying out minor repairs, able to speak and write English clearly. Security Deposit Rs. 1,000 must be furnished.
Apply with Certificates to the EMBARKATION SUPPLY OFFICER, No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay. 3383

APPLICATIONS with testimonials are invited for the post of a Dyeing Master in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, on a salary of Rs. 120, with free quarters.
All applications should be made to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, and they should reach this office not later than the 10th March, 1916.
C. F. FROONSIDE, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent. 1040

WANTED EUROPEAN CARRIAGE EXAMINERS and ASSISTANTS. Salary Rs. 120 to 200 p.m., according to qualifications. Only applications from men with good mechanical knowledge or previous experience as Carriage Examiners will be considered. Apply to
CARRIAGE & WAGON
SUPERINTENDENT,
North Western Railway,
1039 Moghalpura (Punjab).

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Clement bayard, 4 seater body, bosch magneto, 2 cylinders, 10/12 horse power, complete. Apply to MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1049

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—40 (forty) New pieces rough wheel-tyres for passenger cars. Inside diameter 785 m/m average weight about 370 lbs. Delivered on board steamer at Bangkok. No reasonable offer refused.
For full particulars etc.—Apply to:—
The MANAGER,
Paknam Railway Co., Ltd.
3373 Bangkok, Siam.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.—To clear stock prior to removal to our new Factory 245 pairs Gent's Tan Box Hide Oxford Walking Shoes, linen lined, barktanned soles, handsewn, toe capped, medium narrow toes. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 &10.
Further reduced to Rs. 5 per pair.
For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R List.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
MADRAS.

TO BE LET.

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that I the undersigned K. D. WADIA, Proprietor of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, have sold as a going concern the Poona Branch of my firm The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, with all its assets and liabilities, as from 1st March 1916. The business in Poona will be carried on by the Purchasers on their own account on the same lines as hitherto under the name and style of "The Bombay Cycle and Motor Poona Agency," and they will act as Sub-Agents at Poona in respect of all Agencies held by my firm.
Notice is also given that the undersigned is liable only in respect of all debts and liabilities incurred prior to 1st March 1916 and will discharge the same, and the Purchasers alone will be liable for all debts and liabilities incurred subsequent to 1st March 1916.
Whilst thanking Patrons and Constituents of the Firm, who have hitherto dealt with my Poona Branch in the past, I earnestly hope that they will continue to deal with the New Firm, and they may be assured that all their requirements will be met with as satisfactorily as before.
K. D. WADIA,
Proprietor,
Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency.
New Queen's Road,
Bombay, 29th February, 1916 3360

THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE above Company has now established a Branch Office at Dady House, Church Gate Street, under the Management of Mr. M. V. MERCHANT, late of the Manufacturers Life Assurance Co., of Canada.
Mr. Merchant will hold the Company's Power of Attorney.
A. H. FAIR,
3379 Managing Director.
Bombay, 1st March, 1916.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One complete Cotton Press of the Mercantile Press Co., Ld., situated at Bhavnagar with its Pucca Buildings. Particulars as under:—
Press made by Hozett.
Engine maker William Turner.
Boiler made by John Marshal & Co.
21x7 working pressure 125 Pounds.
For further particulars apply:—
Agents.—MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co., No. 133, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay.
Bombay, 18th February, 1916. 3365

NOTICE.

A FUNERAL LODGE SERVICE will be held by Lodge Beaman No. 1069 S. C. at the Freemasons' Hall Bombay on Friday, 3rd March, 1916, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), in memory of late Mr. Dossabhoy Burjorjee Mistry. The Service will be opened to Master Masons under recognised constitutions. 3372

NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF RAI BAHADUR PANDIT NAND LAL I. S. O.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, INDORE RESIDENCY.

Small Cause Suit No. 90 of 1915.

SHAPOORJI JIWAJI PARSEE, of Indore Residency ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
BALLAB MANSUKH CONTRACTOR, P.W.D., Residency Indore, residing in Juna Topkhana, Indore City. ...Defendant

Claim Rs. 233-13-0.

WHEREAS it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the whereabouts of the defendant in the above case have not been traced by plaintiff in spite of taking all necessary steps for the purpose, it is hereby notified that the above case will be heard ex-parte on the 21st March 1916 unless the defendant attends and defends the case on that date.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 28th day of February, 1916.
NAND LAL,
Judge.
3359

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the erection of premises for a large Flour Mill.
For Plans and other information apply to the Architects.
Tenders must be lodged at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company not later than noon March 15th.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
Messrs. MERWANJI BANA DADACHANJI and Co.,
Architects.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Solicitors,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
3369

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT 5TH KOLI LANE AND MANECKJEE STREET AT LOWER COLABA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagee Mr. Poonamchand Khooma and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Balaji Ramji Dambay and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by the Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge dated respectively the 7th day of November 1901 and the 23rd day of January 1905 and made between the said Balaji Ramji Dambay of the one part and Khooma Kollaji and Co., of the other part, the following Landed Properties in one lot, viz.:—

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROPERTIES.

First.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Lower Colaba in 5th Koli Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty eight square yards be the same little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 44-56 New No. 4737 Old Survey No. 7172 New Survey No. 9590 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 861 and Street Nos. 1-3-5 and bounded on the East by the house of Rama Nackwa on the West by the house of Gawria Sindhi on the North by the Kalli beyond that by the house of Ramchandra Raghoba and on the South by the house of Thakar Morarji.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Maneckjee Street (Lower Colaba) being in the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52 New No. 4744 Old Survey No. 73 and New Survey No. 9591 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 851 and Street No. 21 and 23 and bounded on the East by the property of the said Mortgagor Balaji Ramji Dambay, on the West and South by the Maneckjee Street aforesaid and on the North by the Koli 4th Lane.
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale applications may be made to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1916.

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative. D. 20

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE of a Valuable Immovable Property, situate, at Ghoghari Moholla, out of Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under instructions from Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai and another, the Transferees and on account of and at the risk of Mahomed bin Shaikh Abdulla Coachman, the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale, conferred upon the said transferees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of May, 1908, and made between the said Mortagors of the one part and Rustomji Jehangir Vakil of the other part, and an Indenture of Further Charge, dated the 8th day of March, 1909, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and said Rustomji Jehangir Vakil of the other part and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of November, 1909, and made between the said Rustomji Jehangir Vakil of the first part, and the Mortgagors of the second part and Bai Dhunbaiji, wife of Shapurji Piroshaw Soonavala and Shapurji Piroshaw Soonavala of the third part, and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of April, 1912, and made between the said Bai Dhunbaiji, wife of Shapurji Piroshaw Soonavala and Shapurji Piroshaw Soonavala of the first part, the Mortgagor of the second part and the said transferees of the third part will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on Saturday the 4th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.), on the premises:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent tenure, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 73 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Ghoghari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 875, and New No. 8038, Old Survey No. 1655, and New Survey No. 954, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C. Ward No. 6211, and Street Nos. 135 and 137, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Ghoghari Moholla, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Abdul Rahim Husein, but now of Alli Hahomed Fazel, and on or towards the South by the property of Gulam Mahomed Gufoor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Matubai, Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage, at their Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AT BANDRA HILL BANDORA.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEAT-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE, AND CROCKERYWARE, ETC.
On SUNDAY the 5th March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at the bungalow opposite to Mount Mary's Church at Bandra Hill Road, Bandra, very valuable neat-made household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, consisting of dining tables and chairs, dumb waiters, dinner waggon, meat-safes, side board, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood single mirror door almirahs, easy chairs, artistic cabinets, clothes hanging and gown press, dressing chest of drawers, wall brackets, writing and dressing tables, marble top tables, teapoys, hat stands, reclining sofas, clothes baskets, sliding glass door book case, chiffoneers, wash-hand table, glass bead chieks, iron cots with mattresses lamps, bicycles rich crockeryware, chinaware, glassware, flower pots and cooking utensils, etc.
The property of W. B. Perrins, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. K. A. READY-MONEY & CO.

Auctioneers opposite Bank of Bombay.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, the 3rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room at Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay, furniture, jewellery, iron safes by well-known makers, etc., such as almirahs, clothes press, sideboards, dressing tables and chest of drawers, dumb waiters, writing tables with drawers and cupboards, easy chairs, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, teak wood benches, picture frames, looking glass, bentwood office chairs, curzon chair, crockery ware, iron safes of well-known makers, jewellery such as gold watches, diamond, ruby and brilliants rings, earrings, brooches, silverware, etc.
By order of the mortgagees concerned:—
2 diamonds abt. 7 raty.
1 brilliant ring abt. 8 raty.
Property on view.
K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT. CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT.
THE NEW
EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
The biggest and best serial yet.
DARING, SENSATIONAL AND EXTREMELY REALISTIC.
Come and See
THE SEARCH FOR SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS HIDDEN BY THE CULTCHING HAND.
Starring.

ARNOLD DALY	PEARL WHITE	EDWIN ARDEN
The Polished Actor.	The Screen Favourite	Of considerable stage fame.

ALSO
6th Drama of Who Pays? entitled.
"HOUSES O' GLASS"
PATHE'S GAZETTE
TIME 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M. NIGHTLY.
PRICES AS USUAL

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
LAST 3 PERFORMANCES:
Another great success yesterday by the
CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
Ouida's great drama
"UNDER TWO FLAGS"
The adventures of a man who left his home to suffer for the sins of his brother. A play showing the best and the worst sides of life.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 4-30
LAST MATINEE
"ALONE IN LONDON."
The great melodrama which has been demanded by a very large number of patrons and which took Calcutta by storm.
TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 9-30
LAST PERFORMANCE:
"MILESTONES."
The play with which the company opened their triumphant Bombay Season in the presence of an enormous audience.
Come and bid the artistes farewell!
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
EVENING PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, & As. 8.
SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES
Rs. 2, 1 & Annas 8.
Children under 12 half price to Rs. 2 seats at Matinees.
As a great rush is expected at to-morrow's Matinee, patrons are requested to take their seats as early as possible, it being impossible the for ushers to escort them to their places just before the rise of the curtain, which is the busiest time for the ushers.
IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-45
LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.
Three reels of sensation,
'THE DARE-DEVIL RESCUE'
In which America's greatest aviator performs amazing feats in his machine.
A great coloured comic film
"WIFFLES IN A MUSICAL VEIN."
"THE WAR BABY"
Showing scenes at home and at the front.
Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
NEXT SUNDAY
AND DURING THE WEEK
AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
Great 5-reel Gold Rooster Film,
"THE GALLOPER"
An amusing tale of the doings of an American War Correspondent in the Near East and how he was chased by his divorced wife. Leading part taken by CLIFTON CRAWFORD, the noted New York Actor.
Also a good comic film and the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

Under the presidency of
SHRIMATI C. SARASWATIBAI
The Lady Musician of Madras.
LADIES'
SPECIAL CONCERT
Sunday, 5th March 1916 at 5-30 p. m.
at
GANDHARVA MAHA VIDAYALAYA HALL.
Sandhurst Road.
Rates Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.
Plan, Tickets at Gandharva Maha Vidayalaya Office, Sandhurst Road.

SHOWING THIS WEEK
Episodes 13-14-15 of the
BROKEN COIN
CASH PRIZES
Rs. 1,000.
USUAL HALF RATES.
Saturday Timings—4-30 to 6, 6-15 to 7-45, 8 to 9-30, 9-45 to 11-15. Last Show 11-30.
SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW 3-30.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.

OPEN AIR CONCERT

IN AID OF THE
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
AT
St. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL
Nesbit Road, Mazagon
BOMBAY.
ON SATURDAY, 4th MARCH 1916,
AT 9 P.M.
Prices of admission:—
ONE GENT. Re. 1.
ONE LADY. As. 8.
One Child (under 15 years) As. 4.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL daily opens at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 23rd February to 8th March, 1916 (including Sundays.)
Admission Annas 4.
3267

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' reference seat on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banke Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approving security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
Indian Plants and Drugs by Dr. Nadkarni	4	0
Medical Annual for 1915	7	8
Medical Annual for 1914	6	6
Discoveries and Inventions of 19th Century	4	11
Innes' History of the British Nation	2	10
Bhagwath's Sanscrit-English, Dictionary	1	8
Pitman's Business Man's Guide	2	10
Whitla's Materia Medica 1915	6	12
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopia, 2 Vols., 1915	15	12
Ghoshe's Materia Medica 1915	5	0
Rose and Carless' Surgery 1914	15	12
Ghoshe's Hygiene and Public Health 1915	4	8
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914	20	0
Starling's Principles of Human Physiology 1915	15	12
Royal Road to Beauty	1	0
Private Counsellor	2	0
Rogers' Cholera and its Treatment 1913	5	10
Birch's Medical Treatment of Children in India 1913	7	8
Whitla's Dictionary of Treatment 1912	12	0
Saville's Clinical Medicine	18	12
Bhat's Bombay Medical Formulae (Prescriber) 1912	2	8
Parson's Diseases of the Eye 1912	9	6
Casperez on Estoppels 1915	17	0
Mulla's Hindu Law 1915	6	
Mulla's Mahomedan Law 1915	4	
Rustomjee's Law of Limitation 1915	12	

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.
Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL.

CONSUL'S ADVICE TO EXPORTERS.

More emphatice advice to British traders is to be found in the annual report on the trade and commerce of the Consular district of Bordeaux by Mr. Consul Arthur L. S. Rowley. True, the report is somewhat belated, dealing only with the year 1914, but this may be explained by the statement on the cover: "Edited at the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade." In any case, the following extract is as valuable now as it was when the report was written:—

"The opportunity has now arrived for British manufacturers and merchants to extend their trade abroad and to replace their German rivals on the markets of the world.

"There are certainly signs of a new development in the commercial relations between France and the United Kingdom, the war having naturally forced French buyers, who hitherto obtained their goods from Germany, now to look for them elsewhere. But if, after the termination of hostilities, British manufacturers wish to keep the places which they have thus been able to conquer, then they must adopt the German business methods, which were the secret of German success in foreign trade, viz.:

"1. They must send commercial travellers abroad, in order to see their clients on the spot, and find out exactly what kind of goods the latter want instead of trying to impose their products upon them, as, unfortunately, they appear to be too much in the habit of doing. German traders had an intimate knowledge of their clients' habits and needs, and did their best to satisfy those needs.

"2. They must correspond in the language of the country with whom they are dealing, have catalogues printed in that language, and, when quoting prices, make use of the currency, weights, and measures of the country. This is especially true when corresponding with the ordinary French retail dealer who does not understand English, and knows nothing about pounds, shillings, and pence.

"3. But the most important factor in this question, and the one which the Germans understood so well, is the necessity to study the customs tariff of the country to which the exporter is shipping, as well as the freight market. The knowledge which German traders acquired in these matters enabled them to quote prices delivered at their clients' warehouses, or at least, their nearest seaport, whereas the British merchant or manufacturer, as a rule, only quotes f.o.b. United Kingdom, thus leaving his clients to do a number of intricate calculations.

"This knowledge of tariffs and freights acquired by the German manufacturers has been scientifically learned by their commercial travellers or by their clerks, sent out specially to France to study their particular branch of trade, and though the pecuniary outlay at first must have been a very heavy item of expense to their firm or commercial society, it has been amply rewarded by increased trade.

"If, then, British manufacturers and merchants wish seriously to compete with their German rivals, they must adopt the aforemenioned methods, otherwise, after this war, in spite of all the animosity which may exist for many months or indeed, years, against all things German, the Germans will gradually regain their trade position throughout the world."

Although the report shows that the total value of the imports into Bordeaux from the whole world was in 1913 £16,331,467, no effort is made to show the value of the share of the United Kingdom in this trade, although some figures regarding quantities are given.

Mr. Consul Honorius Grant, who presides over the Consular district of Oporto, also gives some advice to British traders, but here again the value of the advice is lowered owing to the fact that the report deals with the year 1914. The "editing" referred to above may in this case be the reason for the belated character of the report. Extracts from his report are as follows:—

Some time ago a traveller came from the United Kingdom and secured some orders, but he was told that had he come in proper time he would have had more. The proper seasons for travellers to come out with samples of material for men's and women's wear are:—For summer goods, January to February, and for winter goods, April to May. Incidentally it may be mentioned that April and May are the proper months in which to look for orders for waterproofs.

There is an opening for cheap cutlery which came from Germany.

The market might be worth working in artcoloured glass. Only within the last few years have decorative glass panels been used in furniture. The fashion, so common in some other countries, and already frequently met with in Spain, of introducing painted glass decorations in front doors, shop windows, signboards, etc., is but little known here.

British tiles, also, might find favour in the Portuguese market. Tile-covered house fronts are now almost the rule here. The cheaper varieties used are of local production, but there would appear to be scope for the introduction of British goods, as the better class houses are being covered with high-class goods.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 1.

	Bales.
Total Days's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp.	2,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ...	550
Total Day's Imports	20,000
Mid. Americans	7.77 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.75 d.
New York 11 a.m., May	11.37
New York 11 a.m., July	11.56

*(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New Orleans 10 a.m., May 11 10
New Orleans 10 a.m., July 11.36

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 1st.

Total Imports 20,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March'	7.59	
March-April	7.59	+3
April-May	7.57	
May-June	7.57	
June-July	7.54	
July-Aug.	7.54	+5
Aug.-Sept.	7.46	
Sept.-Oct.	7.36	
Oct.-Nov.	7.33	+3
Nov.-Dec.	7.30	
Dec.-Jan.	7.28	
Jan.-Feb.	7.26	
Feb.-March	....	

Liverpool, March 1.

Months.	To-day's price.	
March.	7.52	
Mar.-Apl.	7.52	+ 4
Apl.-May.	7.51	+ 3
May-June.	7.50	+ 4
June-July.	7.48	+ 3
July-Aug.	7.46	+ 3
Aug.-Sept.	7.40	+ 3
Sept.-Oct.	7.32	+ 1
Oct.-Nov.	7.28	+ 2
Nov.-Dec.	7.25	+ 2
Dec.-Jan.	7.23	+ 2
Jan.-Feb.	7.21	+ 2

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.	Previous price.
March.	11.58	11.58
May.	11.76	11.76
July.	11.86	11.86

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, March 1st.

M.G., Bengal, "Good"	5.70
M.G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	5.85
M.G., Bengal, "Fine"	6.00
Bhownuggar, "Good"	6.14
Bhownuggar, "Fully Good"	6.28
Bhownuggar, "Fine	6.43
M.G., No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	6.15
M.G., No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	6.45
M.G., Broach, "Good"	7.40
M.G., Broach, "Fully Good"	7.55
M.G., Broach, "Fine"	7.70
M.G., Scinde, "Good"	5.65
M.G., Scinde, "Fully Good"	5.80
M.G., Scinde, "Fine"	5.95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 29th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	28,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	11,000
" " to Continent ..	12,000
Futures at New York Mar. ..	..11.24+ 8
Futures at New York May ..	..11 43+11
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..11 35+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.13 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans March	..11.00+15
Futures at New Orleans May	..11.19+11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½ Unchgd
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£63,000
Transfers:—	
On Bombay Rs. 2,02,000	@ 1/4 5/32
On Madras Rs. 3,00,000	
Consols 2½ %	58 1/16+1/16
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal.	54½ Unchgd
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	84¾
Government Securities 3%	69¾
Exchange on London at Paris	
Francs 28.00 Unchgd	

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 29th

3½% 1925—1928	..£88 unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	.. £97+1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb. 29th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Indian—No quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. Not offered.
Barletta Russo—62lbs. Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Feb.-Mar. Sailer. 68/9—6d.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley —Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Sellers unchgd. 81/9
Toria Rapeseed.—Feb.-Mar. Buyers unchgd. 74

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Sellers. 74—1s. 6d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar Hull Sellers. £14-5-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £130 unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £105½+1
Copper Braziers £146+½
Yellow Metal 16 unchd.
Hard Spelter 72½+½
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F Liverpool 18/9 unch g
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool £28-10-0+5s
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie £ 6-7-6+5s

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal,—Nomin

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. March-April Sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe March Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta
March-April 18/9
August-October 18
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi
March-April 18/10½
August-October 18/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
March-April 20/9
August-October 19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April 20, 10½
August-October 19/10½
one of Sugar—Idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 1st March 1916:—

Cotton	22,700 Bales
Wheat	6,359 cwts.
Linseed	6,207 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,012 "
Ginjellyseed	7,758 "
Poppyseed	96 "
Groundnuts	8,100 "
Castorseed	9,596 "
Rice	4,345 "
Myrabollams	699 "
Cottonseed	13,532 "
Mowraseed	428 "
Gram	4,062 "
Jowar	7,208 "
Maize	168 "
Barley	4,959 "

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-11, R. D. per cwt.
Forward A.-May ... Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 25, B. T. per candy

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on February 3rd say:—

GOLD.

The external movements have been adverse to the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Jan. 27 £5,000 in bar gold.
Jan. 28 £12,000 in bar gold.
Jan. 29 £7,000 in bar gold.
Feb. 1 £60,000 in bar gold.
Feb. 2 £720,000 in bar gold.
300,000 in sovereigns released on miscellaneous account.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Jan. 27 £3,000 in bar gold.
Jan. 27 £400,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
Jan. 27 £15,000 sovereigns for Canada.
Jan. 27 £400,000 in sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account.
Jan. 28 £31,000 in bar gold.
Jan. 28 £200,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.
Jan. 28 £100,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
Jan. 28 £95,000 in sovereigns for the U.S.A.
Jan. 28 £50,000 in sovereigns for South America.
Jan. 28 £100,000 in sovereigns set aside on Egyptian account.
Jan. 29 £200,000 in sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account.
Jan. 31 £9,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.
Feb. 2 £8,000 in sovereigns for the U.S.A.
Feb. 2 £100,000 in sovereigns set aside on Egyptian account.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £302,000. Notwithstanding this, the gold reserves of the Bank of England have increased by over half a million pounds sterling during the same period.

The West African output for December, 1915, was £158,323, compared with £147,699 for December, 1914, and £122,138 for November, 1915.

SILVER.

The undertone has been good, and the movement of the price has kept within a narrow compass.

American operators maintain a "bullish" tendency, whilst the Indian Bazaars are chary of buying, owing to the dearness of money in Bombay and Calcutta.

The reduced stock in Bombay points to the necessity of some fresh purchases, either from London or China. In either case the operation would have a sustaining influence upon London prices.

The Continent continues to be a more or less active buyer. The fitful way in which orders come to hand is the cause of the oscillations in the price which are limited in extent, and the price has been recently swinging to and fro like a pendulum.

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,500 bars, as compared with 6,700 last week. The reduction is owing to purchases for coinage by a native State.

The stock in Shanghai on January 7, 1916, consisted of 584 bars and about 50,500,000 oz. in sycee, as compared with 1,031 bars and 51,500,000 oz. sycee on December 24, 1915; this is a further considerable decrease.

No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hong Kong during the week.

Statistics for the month of January are appended:—

Highest price for cash 27 5/16.
Lowest price for cash 26 11/16.
Average price for cash 26.96.
Quotations for bar silver per oz. standard:—
Jan. 28 27 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Jan. 29 27 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Jan. 31 27 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Feb. 1 27 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Feb. 2 27 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Feb. 3 26 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week 27.031.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9.
French gold Coin nominal.
U. S. A. gold Coin nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash is the same as that fixed a week ago.

A PUBLISHER'S IDEAL.

Mr. Frank H. Dodd, the American publisher, who recently died, had this fine ideal for a publisher:

"I think," he said, "we ought to publish every year twenty or thirty books of which we know in advance that they cannot possibly pay, but of which we feel sure that they will be a credit to our house."

"In his activities as a citizen Mr. Dodd lived up entirely to his standards as a publisher, and in his relations with authors and employees he was courtesy and fairness personified," says the New York "Nation."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 2.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden Feb. 26
Corinth	Reed	Portsaid Feb. 17
Baroda	Horscroft	Suez Feb. 17

DEPARTURES.

March 2.

Azamusan Maru	Kikuchi	Kobe &c
Streathern	MacKenzie	Liverpool &c
Blackheath	Scott	Marseilles &c
Orna	Archdeacon	Bassein &c

The following vessels obtained port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamer Pundit Crebbin	for	Java &c.
" Okhla Pratt	for	Calcutta &c.
" Rahmani Wheeler	for	Genoa.

March 2.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday at 6-30 a.m. from Aden, with the English mails of the 10th ultimo and about 110 passengers on board. She left Aden on the 26th February.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, arrived here on Thursday from Suez via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Corinth:—The steamer Corinth, 2,366 tons, Captain J. Reed, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Port Said, which port she left on the 17th ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Rahmani:—The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain H. T. Wheeler, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S. S. Blackheath:—The steamer Blackheath, 2,979 tons, Captain M. R. Scott, sailed on Thursday for Marseilles via Negapatam, with a general cargo.

S. S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orna, 2,996 tons, Captain L. T. Archdeacon, sailed on Thursday for Bassein via Gulle, with ballast.

S. S. Okhla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Pundit:—The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Pundit, 3,831 tons, Captain W. J. Crebbin, will sail to-day for Java via Rangoon, in ballast and passengers.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 1st instant.

Thursday, 2nd March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Warley Pickering	Baag	W. & A. G. & Co
S. Siracusa	Roplino	Italian Mail S.
C. & R. Millpool	Thomas	F. F. Campbell & Co
D. & E. Rydall Hall	Manoship	K. N. & Co
K. Tasan Maru	Nakano	N. Y. Kaisha
M. Bahrein	Bouvit	T. M. & Co
O. Blackpeargate	Willis	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Horatius	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri		B. S. N. Co
Indravati		B. S. N. Co
Irravadi		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
5 Kowett	Wilson	T. M. & Co
6 Totomi Maru	Tavaka	N. Y. Kaisha
8 Kirkwood	Harrison	L. Drugins & Co
9 Rhenania		M. Italiana
10 & 11 Okhla	Pratt	M. M. & Co
12 & 3 Pundit	Crebby	T. M. & Co
15 Zayani	Ookerj	H. S. Shoostri

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa		M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jedlery	P. & O. Co
2 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Cohaba	Goss	M. M. & Co
4 Nagoya	Garwood	P. & O. Co
5 Circasia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Corinth	Reed	
Onda	Craw Holman	M. M. & Co
Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
Sir Harvey Adamson	Anstin	
Tokei Maru	Sato	

EXPORTS.

March 2.

FOR LONDON.

Sardinia (s) 200 bales hemp, M. Gowrishankar; 120 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co.; 1 200 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Warley Pickering (s) 200 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Siracussa (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,207 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Siracussa (s) 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Blackpeargate (s) 550 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Horatius (s) 788 cwts. myrabolams, F. F. Campbell and Co.

IMPORTS.

March 2.

S. S. Tokei Maru from Kushirs, Agents Turner, Morrison and Co.—28,590 pieces nara sleepers.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0° deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 2nd March 1916 was 30.079 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 1st March, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.907	Inches
Temperature of Air	79.9	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.3	"
Dew point	64.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.590	"
Extent of cloudy sky (one whole sky cloudy—10)	1.4	"
Maximum Temperature of Air	88.3	"
Minimum do do	69.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind do do:	180 Miles.	

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. B 22

RACE HORSES FOR SALE

"ST. ANDREWS"—An exceptionally sound hardy horse—a good performer and winner at *all* distances from 5 furlongs to 1¾ miles.—

In Chowringhee Plate, 7 furs., carried top weight and after bad luck, was only beaten a short head in the *fastest time on record.*

In King-Emperor's Cup, after making the running and leading nearly all the way, by several lengths, he finished 3rd again in *record time.*

In Viceroy's Cup, after a most unfavourable passage, he finished 3rd in *record time* again.

In Byculla Club Cup, he finished close up, 3rd once again in the *fastest time on record!*

St. Andrews is a very contented horse, most suitable for India, has not been knocked about, and should be a better horse next season.

"SANTA BARBARA"—Absolutely sound, and a consistent performer, nearly always "knocking at the door"—Not yet won a race value Rs. 2,000. Sure to improve with age.

"PASHA"—Two years ago this pony had "a leg," it is now callous, and given no trouble for last 18 months—a most reliable and consistent pony, and being young, should continue to improve for some years yet.

"BEAUTY BOY"—A thoroughbred Irish Gelding, 14 Hands. Aged prize winner elsewhere. Splendid jumper and showy trapper absolutely sound with perfect manners, probably the quietest and best behaved pony in India, any child can ride.

Further particulars apply:—

WILTON BARTLEET, 334, TAJMAHAL.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd March, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is in excess during the day but in defect at night in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect; day temperature is also below normal in the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan but damper in the south Konkan. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Malegaon and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in north Baluchistan. Conditions continue unsettled in north-west India.

Some showers are likely in north Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 2nd of March 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total to November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	70.1	58.6	56	0.02	5.12	—4.46
Do. (1st Mar.)	78.0	64.2	85	0.16	3.06	—0.27
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st Mar.)	74.5	68.4	76	..	5.29	2.46
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.1	55.5	54	..	0.13	—1.03
Rawalpindi	76.7	42.0	68	..	2.47	—3.81
Lahore	83.0	46.4	45	..	0.63	—1.93
Hissar	83.1	49.7	35	..	0.35	..
Ambala	80.7	50.1	48	..	1.03	—3.63
Delhi	82.4	55.4	32	..	1.56	—0.79
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85.3	58.1	26	..	0.64	—0.69
Mainpuri	84.3	59.2	35	..	1.09	—1.00
Jhansi	88.5	57.7	19	..	0.55	—0.93
Cawnpore	85.0	55.9	40	..	0.41	—1.36
Allahabad	84.3	53.5	29	..	1.01	—0.59
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	91.3	57.8	43	..	0	—0.88
Jacobabad	80.6	63.9	91	..	0.20	—1.03
Karachi	83.0	52.6	41	..	0.06	—1.08
Ajmer	85.2	57.2	23	..	0.24	—0.90
Jalpore	86.6	61.6	25	..	0.03	—0.77
Kotah	73.2	63.4	18	..	0	—1.02
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	93.0	58.3	39	..	0	—0.38
Bhuj	90.3	64.7	75	..	0.19	—0.45
Dwarka	90.6	64.1	42	..	0	—0.44
Veraval	94.6	66.8	19	..	0	—0.45
Rajkot	92.6	60.3	34	..	0.01	—0.44
Bhavnagar	98.1	62.3	33	..	0	—0.32
Surat	97.9	65.6	17	..	0	—0.33
Ahmedabad	95.7	55.7	24	..	0	—0.47
Deesa	85.2	51.8	26	..	0.08	—0.64
Neemuch	87.8	49.7	20	..	1.13	0.27
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	83.5	47.3	44	..	1.07	—1.13
Jubbulpore	84.4	50.0	18	..	1.25	—0.69
Sangor	87.7	51.4	30	..	1.47	—0.19
Hoshangabad	84.8	53.3	38	..	0.82	—0.23
Khandwa	94.5	51.9	22	..	1.96	—0.24
Akola	93.8	63.6	22	..	1.02	—0.76
Amraoti	91.6	57.0	24	..	1 25	—0.80
Nagpur	93.5	53.0	37	..	0.84	—1 00
Chanda	87.7	60.1	48	..	1.25	—0.30
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	88 3	73.1	58	..	0.09	—3.48
Bombay	89.5	71.1	84	..	0.51	0.12
Ratnagiri	86.9	72.9	95	..	0.04	—0.25
Mormugao	85.8	71.0	93	..	1.07	—0.86
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	94.0	53.6	25	..	0.16	—0.67
Malegaon	93.0	55.4	15	..	2.40	2.13
Ahmednagar	94.6	57.5	52	..	0.33	—0.79
Poona	96.8	63.4	19	..	1.27	—0.24
Sholapur	96.4	64.8	17	..	0.48	—0.25
Bijapur	94.1	64.0	25	..	1.70	—0.24
Belgaum	93.1	61.2	15	..	1.32	0.02
Ahmedabad	94.8	55 8	39	..	0.98	—0.39
Nizamabad (Indore).	95.6	65.1	30	..	0.79	—0.75
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON—	88.8	77 2	73	..	8.17	4.80
Mangalore	88.2	75.6	84	..	12.20	6.84
Calicut	90.7	76.9	78	..	9.34	0.03
Cochin	87.5	71.1	90	..	27.91	4.19
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	90.6	71.2	84	..	20.73	14.05
Masulipatam	100.1	70.6	35	..	7.28	5.01
Bellary	103.7	75.3	71	..	9.44	4.64
Cuddapah	98.3	72.8	86	..	21.24	9.98
Madras	93.0	64.8	56	..	3.60	—0.16
Bangalore	99.1	67.6	71	..	6.76	1.45
Coimbatore	99 8	72.2	75	..	21.87	4.03
Trichinopoly	88.9	74.3	79	..	24.23	4.9
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

Splitting headache, can't think can't see nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief. C 16

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 2.

The depression from the west has given light rain at the entrance of the Persian Gulf and in west Baluchistan but up to the present it is not of much importance.

Temperature is lower than usual in the Central Provinces and in parts of north-east India.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in north-west India, chiefly in Baluchistan.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	2	m 10 1	26 7	2	m 4 12	18 1
		10 42a	28 11		3 5a	16 11
Fri.	3	m 10 51	27 0	3	m 4 50	16 17
		11 19a	29 5		4 44a	15 0
Sat.	4	m 11 34	28 6	4	m 5 25	15 17
		11 54a	29 6		5 27a	15 3
Sun.	5	0 14a	28 10	5	m 5 58	15 0
					6 7a	16 0
Mon.	6	m 0 27	29 3	6	m 6 30	15 8
		0 53a	28 9		6 44a	16 2
Tues.	7	m 0 58	28 8	7	m 7 2	15 2
		1 32a	28 2		7 18a	17 7
Wed.	8	m 1 27	27 9	8	m 7 34	15 8
		2 11a	27 4		7 49a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 2 (Thursday)	" 6h. 58m.	" 6h. 45m.
" 3 (Friday)	" 6h. 57m.	" 6h. 45m.
" 4 (Saturday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 6h. 45m.
" 5 (Sunday)	" 6h. 55m.	" 6h. 46m.
" 6 (Monday)	" 6h. 55m.	" 6h. 46m.
" 7 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 54m.	" 6h 46m.
" 8 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 53m.	" 6h. 47m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—In Perigee, March 1st 9-2h. p.m. New Moon, 4 h. 5m. 52-4, r.m.; First Quarter, 11th 9h. 37-0m p.m; In Apogee, 12th, 10-9h p.m.; Full, Mo th, 19th, 0h. 2- m. a.m; Last Quarter, 26th, 10h. 56-7m. p.m.

DUTY ON FOREIGN SPIRITS IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 2.

A Burma "Gazette Extraordinary" issued last evening says with effect from yesterday 1 p.m. the Lieutenant-Governor fixes duty to be paid on foreign spirit manufactured in distilleries in Burma at Rs. 11-4 per gallon, London proof, and his Honour directs that the spirits manufactured in British India and imported into Burma on which excise duty has been paid at lower rate than Rs. 11.4 per gallon, London proof, shall be charged in Burma with differential duty equal to difference between the excise duty which has been paid and Rs. 11.4.

Sir James Meston will hold a conference of the commandants of volunteer corps in the United Provinces at Government House, Lucknow, on Wednesday the 15th March at 11 am.

WEAK NERVES AND LOST VIGOUR.

A REMEDY OF PRICELESS VALUE IN ALL CASES OF LOWERED VITALITY, LANGUOR, OR DEBILITY.

Nerve-nutrients, not nerve stimulants, are wanted to restore vigour and vitality. The nerves must be fed, nourished, in order to build up their strength and renew that vim and fitness which makes life worth living.

And that is precisely why Dr. Cassell's Tablets so far excel the ordinary preparations sold for weak nerves. These things for the most part can only give momentary stimulation

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Mauritius per extra steamer Kuweit will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

Election of University Representative on Bombay Legislative Council, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society: Dr J. J. Modi's paper on "Dr. Spooner's Recent Archaeological Excavations at Pataliputra," 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 4.

Catholic Ladies Association:—Concert in aid of the Women's Branch of War and Relief Fund, Hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano 5-30 p.m.

Open Air Concert, in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, St. Mary's High School, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, Mar. 5.

P. & O. s. s. Caledonia with English Mails of the 18th ultimo, due at 2 p.m.

DAILY

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., The Cinema Ballet "Excelsior,"

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7 p.m. and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C. Commanding.

March, 3.

Fort.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles and swords.

Santa Cruz. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7 a.m.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

March, 3.

33. Clothing.—No clothing or equipment will be issued from Quartermaster's Stores during March.

34. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Monday March 6th Cadets "I" Coy.'s.
Tuesday March 7th Cadets "K" Coy.'s.
Wednesday March 8th Cadets "L" Coy.'s.
Thursday March 9th Adults (Any Company).
Train leaving 6-15 a.m. Victoria Terminus.

45. Separation Allowance.—Dependants of Soldiers enlisted from this Corps and serving out of India on 29th February, 1916, must submit claims for Separation Allowances to this Office for disposal by the 15th March 1916. Claims submitted after that date will not receive any consideration.

49. Parade.—"E" Coy. parade for to-day Friday, the 3rd instant, is cancelled. The Coy. will parade on Friday, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters. Every man is expected to attend.

50. Cadet Parade.—The Cadet Battalion will parade on Saturday, March 11th, at time and place to be notified later, for Field Training in the vicinity of Ghat Kopar.

NOTICE.

RIFLE MEETING.

There will be individual and team competitions for marksmen only at the rifle range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, March 5th Train 6-15 a.m. Victory Terminus. Rifles will be taken out from Headquarters. Teams will consist of 4 (any rank) provided all belong to the same company and all have qualified as marksmen during current season. For further details see Notice posted on Battalion Notice Board.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

March 3.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

No. 76—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing February 27th 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Nivan.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

No 77—Parades

NOS. 1 & 2 COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

Sunday 5th instant, at 8 a.m. 6" B. L. C Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Practice.

Practice will take place on 19th instant. All members must attend this practice unless a medical certificate is furnished to the Officer Commanding, No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Members are therefore requested to attend the following parades:—

Battery Drill:—Sundays 11 a.m. and Fridays 4-45 p.m. at Factory Gate.

Gun Drill:—Wednesdays 8 a.m. at Factory Gate

Leave:—Any member who intends going on leave must also make an application to the Officer Commanding Company.

No 88—Parades.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 8-15 p.m. on Monday the 6th instant for Defence Light Manning.

No. 83—Reservists.

Reservists are warned that they may be required to attend in uniform the parade at Mahaluxmi on Sunday next the 5th instant vide para 90 A. R. I. Vol. IX. Further instructions will be issued later.

No. 84—Duties.

Captain P. H. Retallack took over the duties of Adjutant to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on the 1st March, 1916.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Captain, B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway, Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—"Carry On" ..... Hunn
Overture—La Reine D'un Jour ..... Adam
Valse—Immortellon ..... Gung
Ballet—"Music from William Tell" ... Rossine
Morceau—"Melodie D'Amour" ... Engelman.
Selection—"Veronique" ..... Messager
Patrol—"The Wee Macgreegor" ..... Omers.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind which left Bombay on the 6th ultimo arrived in London on Tuesday the 29th ultimo. All well.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Registrar of the Bombay University announces that the Ellis Prize for 1917 has been assigned to Pali and the Chancellor's Medal for 1915 to Mathematics.

THE FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of February the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 9,404 of whom 3,884 males, 3,214 females and 2,306 children.

The daily attendance was 324.

THE STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton, will deliver a public lecture on "The Origin of Religion in the Light of Comparative Science," to-morrow, at 6 30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum. The Rev. Dr. D. Saulchan will preside.

The Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will not meet as usual at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at their respective places on Sunday, the 5th instant but there will be held the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Brotherhood that day at 9 a.m. in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT AND FOREIGNERS ORDINANCE.

The Bombay Government notify the application of the provisions of the Foreigners (trial by Court Martial) Ordinance, 1916 (II of 1916) and of the Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1916 (II of 1916) to all places within which the Governor in Council is authorised to make rules and orders, including the Shana Circles and the Civil Stations and the Cantonment of Deesa.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 26th February was as follows:—

Bombay City 42, Surat Town and Port 26, Other places in Surat District 5, Kalyan Port 3, Other places in Thana District 12, Nasik District 73, Satara District 39, Ahmednagar District 61, Poona Town 10, Other places in Poona District 47, Sholapur Town 38, Other places in Sholapur District 489, Alibag Port 1, Other places in Kolaba District 4, Vengurla 1, Belgaum District 149, Hubli Town 26, Other places in Dharwar District 171, Bijapur District 142, Karachi District 2, Hyderabad District 5, Nawabshah District 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 2.9, Savnur State 19, Satara Agency 14, Akalkote State 17, Bijapur Agency 20, and Surat Agency 2, Total 1,628.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

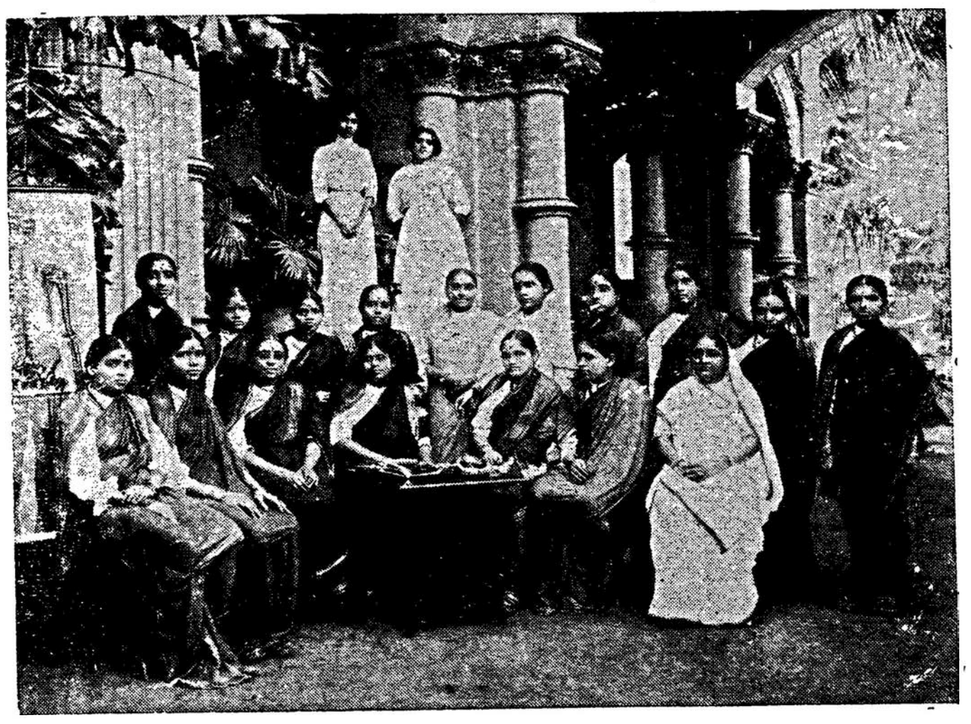
According to telegraphic advices received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, during the week ending February 29.—standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Sind and Baroda and by winds in Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. Picking of cotton continues in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Broach, Dharwar Baroda Kolhapur Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of rabi corps is generally in progress. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda and Kathiawar. Prices of food grains have slightly fallen in Gujarat but are generally steady elsewhere.

KHULNA BAGIRHAUT RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

We are given to understand that the whole of the capital, amounting to Rs. 8,25,000 (eight lakhs and a quarter), has been subscribed and the company has been floated in 20 days' time. A very creditable result on the part of Messrs. Hamatlal and Co., of Ahmedabad, the Agents.

Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment with effect from the 24th December 1915.

MRS. NIKAMBE'S CLASSES FOR HINDU LADIES.



The Home-nursing class conducted by Dr Kashibai Naorange, B. A., L. M. & S.

The question of the growth of education of Indian women is bound up with the progress of social reform especially in the direction of the abolition of child marriage and the raising of the marriagable age of girls. Before, therefore, any satisfactory educational progress can be expected, it is essential that the social reform movement must produce substantial results in the direction indicated. For, the continuance of the custom of early marriage prevents the majority of Hindu girls either from obtaining any education at all or from discontinuing to take advantage of the few educational facilities available for them. Before these conditions cease to exist there is room for educational institutions which are especially suited to the needs of married women. Mrs. Nikambe's Classes for Married Hindu Ladies are an attempt at meeting this want. These classes, however, teach only English from the Primary Standard to the Cambridge Local and are meant for ladies belonging to the middle and the richer classes. The hours are fixed to meet the convenience of the students and the education imparted to them is calculated to make them better fitted to play their part in society. The success of the classes can be judged from the fact that they have consituted the model for the continuation classes opened by the Seva Sadan teaching vernaculars as well as English and intended for women of all sorts and conditions which have met a distinct want. Mrs. Nikambe's classes are meant for particular sections of the Hindu community, namely, the middle and richer classes whose women are as much in need of education as those of the poor classes and we trust the appeal issued by Mrs. Nikambe which we published on Tuesday will receive an adequate response from these sections.

"PRIESTLY METHODS IN SALSETTE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I anticipate that my letter will constrain Rev. A. F. D'Souza to give some sort of reply. I shall therefore, with your permission, put definite questions to him to answer directly and categorically without equivocation, evasion or prevaricaion. They are these:—

(1) Is the parish-priest of Kurla prepared to assert on solemn oath that when the widow knelt at the confessional before the then curate, he did not motion to him to leave the confessional, and that when she complained then and there of the same he did not tell her that her confession had been stopped? Is the then curate prepared to deny this in the same solemn manner?

(2) Is the parish-priest also prepared to assert, in like manner, that he did not instruct the Sacristan not to issue the ticket to the widow in token of her having paid the fee which would enable her to make her confession? Is not a fee payable for this ticket?

(3) Is the parish-priest of Kurla Rev. P. D'Souza or Rev. A. F. D'Souza of Vikroli, prepared to deny that the widow's house has been unblest? If not, will he please give reason or reasons why the house has been left unblest?

(4) Is the parish-priest likewise prepared to state on oath that he did not at any time directly or indirectly threaten the widow with hell-fire and non Christan burial? Or in other words did he not say to her or to any body else that she would *not* get a Christian burial and that her soul would be damned? Did he not send any message to this effect?

(5) Is it not true that in reply to the widow's representation, complaining *inter alia* of her having been refused confession the Bishop's Secretary gives the alleged debt to the Trindade Church as the reason for the refusal of the Sacrament?

(6) Whether it was competent for the Very Rev. Vara, of Thana to sit in judgment and pass an order on the question of a debt owed not to the church but alleged to be owed to a third party? Were not the Very Rev. Vara's proceedings an arrogation by him of the powers vested in civil courts?

(7) Is it not true that none of the witnesses could depose to having been present at the transaction i.e., to the money alleged to have been borrowed by the widow's brother-in-law and that the witnesses were treated to refreshments?

(8) Is it not true that the widow's representation to the Bishop against the decision of the Very Rev. Vara of Thana have been treated with silence?

(9) Is it not true that when the widow appealed to the Patriarch of Goa against the decision in question, his Excellency refused to entertain the appeal on the pretext that her case had not been judged by the Bishop?

(10) Is it not true that when the widow, being summoned by the Patriarch, called at the Bishop's residence at Colaba, his Excellency, without assigning any reason, insisted that she should approach him alone, unaccompanied by the gentlemen, whom she had asked to accompany her, and that consequently she had to refuse to appear before him alone and to leave the premises without being heard?

(11) If the Church's money was deposited with the Sacristan, and if the Sacristan kept the same with the money-lender, Gregory Pereira, and the money-lender appropriated it, why did not the church of Trindade recover the money from the Sacristan and the money-lender and why does the Church not recover it from the heirs of the money-lender and the sacristan?

(12) If the widow's brother-in-law had borrowed money from Gregory Pereira, the sacristan standing surety, and the usual bond had been passed, why was not the amount recovered by the sacristan or the money-lender, by filing a suit in local Law Courts? What has become of the alleged document? Why has it not been produced? Why has this question been raised after the alleged lender, alleged surety and the alleged borrower had died.—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

PLATFORM COMFORTS AT KURLA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is an undeniable fact that the travelling public is greatly indebted to you for allowing them to ventilate their grievances freely in your valuable paper.

The Railway Company pleads that its financial conditions are very bad owing to the war. I understand that it has suffered from the war, but I doubt whether its financial conditions are so bad as not to allow it to improve the uncomfortable platforms. Your correspondent "Suave" has already shown that improvement of platforms is only a matter of a slight expense. Some basketfuls of earth thrown on the platforms, with a little sand over it, will, for the present, remove the grievance complained of. The Railway Company had funds enough to waste its money, even after the war began, in *unnecessarily* pulling down the former several step-stairs leading to the bridge at the Victoria Terminus and substituting for them sloping ones (which are most costly). Certainly this is not done to keep uniformity, for Musjid, Mazgaon and Matunga are exceptions. But when the question of improving the platforms is raised the stereotyped reply "we cannot at present do anything" is received.

By the bye I may note here that almost all the platforms between Chinchpokli and Kalyan, both included, are so covered over with coal-clinkers, that, to speak in the words of the D. T. Manager, they "are uncomfortable to people without shoes on." Such platforms are very annoying, especially when the coal clinker on them is turned into black powder. Such has been the condition of the Kurla platforms and the Dadar Down Local platform, yet the D. T. Manager calls them "most satisfactory."

In conclusion, I appeal to the Railway Board or for the matter of that to our kind Government to pay attention to this public complaint.—Yours, etc.

A DAILY PASSENGER.

Dadar, 29th February, 1916.

LORD MORLEY AND THE CLOSED MUSEUMS.

Lord Morley of Blackburn makes a vigorous protest against the closing of the London museums during the war.

"London," he says in the "Times," "has a host of Colonial visitors just now, and experience shows that the Natural History Museum is one of the places the best of them most desire to see. Interest in the Elgin Marbles at Bloomsbury may, if Ministers like, be more or less of an acquired taste. Interest in and curiosity about the animals, birds, insects, and all the other wonders in the collection at South Kensington are simple and natural and instructive.

"To shut your doors in face of curiosity and interest so general, wholesome, and enlivening as this, for the sake of a few hundred pounds in a Budget counted by thousands of millions, seems a singular and not quite a diminutive example of perversity, even in our civilised world's present saturnalia of perversity."

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon.

D. 21

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Mar. 2.)

The resignation of Meherban Sardar Davar Kaikhosru Edalji Modi of his appointment as Delegate of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat is accepted by Government.

Mr. W. Gillespy, Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for three months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him.

Mr. S. R. Kulkarni, District Inspector of Land Records, Ratnagiri, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Tirithdas Choithram, LL.B., to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Larkana.

Mr Trimbak Narayan Koppikar to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Mr. A. E. Stanyon, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, was granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from 3rd January 1916, with permission to prefix to it the Christmas holidays from 24th December 1915 to 2nd January 1916.

Mr. C. Clifford to be substantive pro tem. Second Grade Assistant Collector of Excise in the vacancy vice Mr. A. K. A. Prideaux, deceased.

Mr. C. Graham-Smith to be Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering Poona.

Mr. R. S. Cree Brown to be Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona.

Mr. R. W. Fisher, M.B., Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, has been allowed extraordinary leave without pay (not on medical certificate) for such period, not extending beyond the end of the war, as he may be employed in civil practice in England.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Edwin Merle Duggan to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 15th January 1916.

Frederick Burton Pendarves Lory to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 15th January 1916.

Dr. Shamrao Narayan Gore is appointed permanently to the Bacteriological Department with effect from 1st January 1916.

Mr. E. E. Coombs, Superintendent of Government Printing, Bombay, has been granted four days' extension of furlough.

Captain C. M. Rigby, R.A.M.C., to act as Civil Surgeon, Mahabaleshwar, in addition to his own duties as Surgeon to H. E. the Governor during the residence of Government at Mahabaleshwar in the ensuing hot season.

The period for which the services of the Salsette Development Engineer are placed at the disposal of the General Department for employment of Salsette as a residential area is further extended up to the end of November 1917.

The combined leave granted to Mr. F. J. Von Bock, Assistant Engineer, is extended by leave on medical certificate for four months.

Assistant Surgeon C. P. Doctor, L.M. & S., has been placed in charge of the Kalyan Dispensary with effect from forenoon of 22nd February 1916.

Lieutenant J. Fenwick, I.S.M.D. (Retired), held medical charge of H. E. the Governor's Band, Body Guard, Army Transport Men and Household Establishment with effect from the forenoon of 3rd February to the afternoon of 20th February 1916.

Assistant Surgeon S. B. Gothaskar, M.B., B.S., has been placed on general duty at the Sassoon Hospitals Poona, with effect from the forenoon of 19th February 1916.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon B. C. Vachhrajani, L.M. & S., has been appointed Resident Medical Officer, N. M. Lunatic Asylum, Naupada (Thana) with effect from the forenoon of 23rd February 1916.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon V. V. Avva, L.M. & S., has been placed on general duty at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of 21st February 1916.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, M.A., I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the talukas of Ferunda, Honavar including Bhatkal Petha, Siddapur and Sirsi.

Mr. K. V. Joshi, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, to be Sub Divisional Magistrate for the area comprised within the municipal limits of Karwar. Mr. G. F. S. Collins, ceasing to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the said area.

PUNITIVE POLICE QUARTERED IN VILLAGES.

Owing to the objectionable conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Sundariana in the Dhandhuka Taluka of Ahmadabad District, a Government notification is published directing the employment of a force of punitive police in the above village and in the neighbouring villages of Pipal, Chandarva, Vejalka, Jalila, Godhavata, Guntia, Chacheria, Refda Salangpur and Khambhda, for a period of one year, the cost of maintaining the police, amounting to Rs. 1,986-8-4, being ordered to be defrayed wholly by a rate charged on those inhabitants of the village of Sundariana who are tenants or employees of the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi.

Punitive Police is also directed to be employed for one more year in the village of Bhadi in Ankleshwar Taluka of Broach District, owing to the objectionable conduct of the Suni Bohras of that village, who will have to defray the maintenance charges of the police force amounting to Rs. 1,550-9-0.

MR. HARDINGE'S MURDERER.

STABBED JAIL WARDER DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 2.

A Trichinopoly correspondent writes that the jail warder who was stabbed by the murderer of Mr. Hardinge died in the hospital on Monday. The murderer has, under orders of the Inspector-General, been removed to the Central Jail.

HOW TO NEUTRALISE DANGEROUS STOMACH ACIDS.

Few people besides physicians realise the importance of keeping the food contents of the stomach free from acid fermentation. Healthy normal digestion cannot take place while the delicate lining of the stomach is being inflamed and distended by acid and wind—the results of fermenting food in the stomach. To secure perfect digestion, fermentation must be stopped or prevented, and the acid neutralised. For this purpose physicians usually recommend getting a little *bisurated* magnesia from the chemist and taking half a teaspoonful in a little hot or cold water immediately after eating. They recommend *bisurated* magnesia because it is pleasant to take, has no disagreeable after effects, and instantly stops fermentation, neutralises the acid and makes the sour acid food bland, sweet and easily digested.

The regular use of *bisurated* magnesia—be sure you get the *bisurated*, as other kinds of magnesia are of little value—is an absolute guarantee of healthy, normal digestion, for it overcomes and prevents that acid condition which alone is the cause of trouble.

THE WAR LEAGUE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you allow me to appeal to your readers through your columns on behalf of the War League, the objects of which are:—

(1) To organise and concentrate the efforts and resources of those who, though unable to proceed to the battle front, are nevertheless anxious to assist Government in every possible way in repelling the enemies of civilisation, and in restoring the *Pax Britannica;*

(2) enlighten those who have not had opportunities of following closely the causes that have led up to the War, as to the true facts of the world-situation, the main incidents of the War itself, its cost in human life and material sacrifices, its inevitable course and end, and the desirability of helping activity to bring about the quickest possible downfall and extermination of the enemy invaders.

The work now being carried on is mainly educational and through the agency of The War League Journal and the existing organs of the Press. It is hoped, with the building up of the Divisional organisations throughout India that direct personal appeals will multiply and greatly add to the success of the League's work.

The War League Journal will contain a variety of information in a form that can be readily translated into the vernaculars. Up-to-date news of the progress of the World-War in terms understandable by the people will be a leading feature. Ridiculous bazar rumours will be corrected where necessary. Methods of preventing money or goods reaching the enemy will be reported, and, suggestions will be invited and discussed. Existing War Funds will be advertised and contributions appealed for. All unnecessary expenditure of money will be strongly deprecated, and severe scientific economy urged, in order that every man, other than the very poorest, may be able to lend or contribute something towards the defence of the country. National service and national service-money will be advocated, and the desirability of raising an Indian National War Loan for expenditure as far as possible in India will be discussed.

The sooner our whole resources are concentrated and brought to bear on the destruction of the enemy, the sooner will victory be won.—Yours, etc.

M. DE P. WEBB,
Member of the Provisional Committee
12 Staff Lines, Karachi.

P. S.—Members contribute Rs. 5, per annum or more, at their option. Associates contribute Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per annum at their option. (Both Members and Associates will receive, post free, copies of the War League Journal issued after the receipt of their contributions. Back numbers, if in print, Re. 1 per copy.) Contributions will be used to defray the cost of printing The War League Journal, postage, stationery and clerical staff, etc. Accounts will be published from time to time.

MOTOR LAUNCHES FOR ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

A Press Note issued by the General Secretary of the Association, states:—

With reference to the two Motor Launches, costing Rs. 17,500 each, now under construction at Calcutta for the St. John Ambulance Association, for the sick and wounded in Mesopotamia, towards one of which Bilaspur had already contributed Rs. 9,000, the Indian Council now gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a further contribution of Rs. 8,500 from Lady Robertson's War Relief Fund as part of donations received from Akola and Buldana. The above meets the entire expenditure on one of the launches; leaving the other still to be subscribed for.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician:—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

Varieties of Choicest well-known
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
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ZOROASTER.

DR. MOULTON S LECTURE.

The Rev. Dr. J. Hope Moulton the Manchester University delivered a lecture yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir H ll of the University on "Zoroaster." The e was a large attendance.

The lecturer said he was going to speak that day about the history, life and work of one of the very greatest men in the whole history of mankind,—one of the greatest thinkers of all times, ancient or modern, and one of the very few personages to whom the title of prophet could be legitimately given. Zoroaster as the Greeks called him, or Zarathushtra as he was called in the Avesta, was the earliest religious teacher whom they knew of in the history of the whole Aryan or Indo-European family, who taught doctrines of the loftiest character. The speaker therefore felt justified in spending one of his series of lectures on the Aryans, about this personality. He was a great and fervent admirer of the great prophet. It was superfluous to prove that, Zoroaster was a man and not a myth. According to some people, every truly great man was not a man but a solar myth. It was an easy thing to prove that any man in ancient or modern times was a myth, and Darmestater attempted to prove that Zoroaster was a myth. But, the speaker said, this doctrine of Zoroaster being a myth was as dead as the dodo. The etymology of the name of the Prophet and of his relations, as well as the homely things said by him in the Gathas, namely his references to agriculture, etc., proved that Zoroaster was no myth. From the Gathas they got a clear conception of the personality of this outstanding figure in the religious history of ancient times. His was a fiery personality. He was earnest and he combined in a remarkable degree a deep and abstract form of thought with a mind that was intensely practical,—a combination which was very rare in the history of the world. He had a fiery intolerance, which was, however, of a reasonable kind. His intolerance was not exercised against those with theoretical differences but only against those who differing from his lofty doctrines robbed people and did other bad actions.

The lecturer next referred to the controversy over the date of Zoroaster's death. He said the most likely date was 1300 B.C., as was pointed out by that great scholar, the late Mr. K. R. Cama. And as to the place where he first preached his religion, it was more probably Seistan. Zoroaster belonged to the agricultural section of the community, and he energetically upheld the noble industry of agriculture.

Dr. Moulton then announced that his next lecture, "The Zoroastrian Period of Indian History" would be delivered on Friday, March 10th.

VACCINATION TYRANNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your readers already know Mr. B. J. Vaswani, M.A., of Karachi, was mercilessly persecuted for refusing to get his child vaccinated. When a highly educated gentleman can be so harassed, the helpless condition of thousands of timid, illiterate persons before the Almighty Public Vaccinator can be easily imagined.

Rosy coloured official reports on Vaccination are, to a great extent, responsible for such tyranny over the people. The following is a sample of official vaccination reports published from time to time in newspapers:—

"14 deaths from small-pox occurred amongst children under one year during the quarter, one in November and 10 in December. Of these, one was vaccinated during the incubation period, 9 were not vaccinated, and in one case the vaccinal condition was not known."

Not a single word about any deaths of diseases from Vaccination! The unvaccinated always manage to die in far larger numbers than the vaccinated! No wonder Government consider Vaccination a great blessing for mankind, when such rosy-coloured reports are published from time to time.

If such reports are true, I wish that Vaccination may be made compulsory throughout India. But the question is, whether such reports are true.

Several medical testimonies against vaccination are published in the "Vaccination Inquirer" for February, 1916. And one of them is from Dr. H. F. Woods who says:—

"Truth will out, in spite of official suppression of facts and some of the results of Army vaccination must have set many people thinking. Only the other day a young man came to see me in the hospital out-patient department, who had been discharged from the Army on account of an extensive eruption on face and body which followed on vaccination, after he had only joined the Army a few days. Proof that the eruption was due to vaccination, if proof is needed, is afforded by the fact that on my giving the antidote to vaccination the eruption at once began to clear up, and is now almost gone. Unfortunately, the evil results are not always so immediate or so manifest, and there must be countless sufferers from chronic diseases who owe their maladies to Jenner's "discovery." For the above reasons, if for no other, I refuse to have anything to do with vaccination, except to condemn it."

The National Anti-Vaccination League, 27, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C., has published much useful literature including medical testimonies regarding deaths and diseases resulting from Vaccination as well as its uselessness in preventing small-pox. On the report of a Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the effects of Vaccination on human health, the British Government have amended the compulsory Vaccination Law in England with the result that many thousands of Englishmen now do not get their children vaccinated, and they manage to live in health without being attacked and killed by Vaccination.

We, therefore, appeal to the Government of India to kindly appoint an independent committee to enquire as to the effects of Vaccination on human health in this country, with a view to taking such steps as may be deemed advisable for human welfare on the report of such committee.—Yours, etc.,

COMMON SENSE.

ACCIDENT ON A TRANSPORT.

MAJOR CAMPBELL INJURED.

An accident occurred yesterday evening at the Alexandra Docks, Bombay, resulting in more or less serious injuries to Major Campbell of the Cameroon Highlanders, Commanding the 1st Kent Regiment.

It appeared that the Major was supervising the unloading of cargo on the transport Benalla, when he accidentally fell into a hold, with the result that he was seriously injured. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital for treatment.

CRUELTY TO FOWLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having read in your to-day's paper P. F. B.'s letter in which he says that he saw two or three hens placed by a man *at the bottom* of a basket filled to overflowing with vegetables, etc., I beg to inform you that I also once saw a poor hen similarly *buried alive* in a basket full of potatoes. The servant to whom the basket and the hen belonged was my fellow-passenger in a local train, and when I pleaded for mercy to the poor creature, he said it was all right, and so the poor hen continued to cry and struggle and suffer, and the man got down at the Grant Road station.

I beg the Secretary of the Bombay S. P. C. A. as well as the Commissioner of Police kindly to order some plain clothes men to keep a watch over servants taking home fowls from the market, get punished in Court a few cruel servants by way of warning to others, and also to appeal to their sense of mercy against brutality to the helpless dumb creatures in their possession.

I remember to have once read in a Bombay daily paper a letter of a European gentleman, who complained that the Goanese boy in his hotel, killed fowls in a cruel manner, that is to say, he cut their throats a little, and then threw them away allowing them to struggle in agony till they died.

God knows how many poor animals and birds are *daily* suffering most dreadful cruelties for the sake of flesh-eaters.—Yours etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Bombay, March 2.

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

Speaking at Caxton Hall, Westminster, at a meeting of the East India Association, in mail week Lady Muir Mackenzie said that India's most pressing problem to-day was that of securing a healthy and happy population. At present the death rate, especially among young children and among women in childbirth, was terribly high. England had not quite solved this problem for herself, but her sanitary, medical and eugenic experts pointed the way. Medical and sanitary science might be spread through India by teaching Indian women to be doctors, nurses and health visitors. At this moment there were thirty-eight girl medical students working alongside the men in the Grant Medical College in Bombay, but these girls had to be exceptionally heroic souls to face all the difficulties.

In some cases the students shared a room with many other members of her family and did all the cooking, in addition to pursuing her medical studies. Greater facilities should be granted. The majority of Indian women preferred to die rather than consult a male physician, but there were only about 500 women doctors for a female population of 150,000,000. An attempt was being made in Bombay by the Indian Women's Aid Society to succour the helpless village mother when her child was born, and Lady Muir Mackenzie urged, as had been long ago suggested by Florence Nightingale, that health missionaries might travel in the rural districts, teaching hygiene and sanitation and bringing medical succour to outlying places. A discussion followed, in which the chairman (Dr. Saleeby), Dr. Clarke, Mr. Yusuf Ali, Miss Ashworth, Sir Krishna Gupta and others took part. Sir Frederick Lely said that in the matter of bringing medical care to women and children the Government had been a great deal to blame. There had been many successes, but also many failures. He thought the general cause of the latter was that Indian problems had been regarded with English eyes.

PRINCIPAL SELBIE AND CONGREGATIONALISM.

Principal W. B. Selbie, of Mansfield College, writes in the "Christian World" on the alleged decline in Congregationalism, its membership and Sunday-school scholars.

"But the most serious of these defects are not those which jump most readily to the eye. Chief among them I would put the neglect or abandonment of our distinctive witness, as Congregationalists, of that high churchmanship which has been our strength and pride. To me it is significant of much that we should be seriously asked to give up that witness in favour of a featureless undenominationalism.

"I am all for unity, but I have a healthy and hereditary dread of uniformity, and I still believe in the Congregational Church ideal as something worth fighting for, or even, as Dr. Dale used to say, dying for. The soul of Congregationalism is in the individual church. As a denomination we have nothing worth living for unless each church is a fellowship of saints, a home of the Holy Ghost, conscious of the living presence of its Lord, and therefore capable of self-government and of the unaided service of the Kingdom of God. The reform our churches need is reform of themselves, the revival within them of a deeper spiritual life."

LAWN TENNIS.

W. I. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SINGLES.

Of the ten games down for decision yesterday, all except one were concluded before an attendance which increases day by day, especially since the Queen's Road courts only are used.

The unfinished match was the one between Simms and Shete, the latter taking the first set at 11—9. No very good form was shewn, Simms most erratic and doing the forcing, with Shete profiting by the former's mistakes more often than actually putting over deadly shots.

Packing the stand, the spectators by seeing the match out shewed as much patience as did Shimidzu and Engineer. It was a pat-ball affair and a survival of the fitter in the long run, though the Japanese player certainly put more power into his strokes and made the Parsi do the larger share of running about. We have said that he will have to improve to hold the Cup, and on the lack of the niceties of the game he shews he will, if at all, win by greater patience. Each won a set by a large margin, but after hanging on to 2-all, Engineer was a beaten man. One would think the extreme amount of applause he receives is apt to put Shimidzu off rather than do him good.

A distinct surprise was the easy defeat of Naoroji, who last year became prominent by beating J. A. D. and coming into the final. Wagle, it must be said, played very well, has a powerful back-hand job stroke and places cleverly. He ran right away with the second set.

Ranga Rao had about as much as he wanted from Burn, in spite of all the years the latter must have been giving. If his strokes were rather muscular than wristy, Burn was sound, drove with a fine length and used his head. He was very tired after the second set, but made an admirable impression in the first, when he kept the holder on the move throughout. Ranga Rao has developed his snick just over the net well, and it is very useful.

Gupta very effectively, wore Fyzee down in a game which produced good placing and rallies rather than hard drives. The latter won the first from 5-all, but losing the next after 6-all was then well beaten and could not get a game in the final set.

Gilbert and Cheetham took a very long time over their match. Both are careful, place with deliberation and take few risks. In the second set, it looked as though Cheetham had his opponent settled, but Gilbert finished strong and won the decider after a hard fight.

Chandavarkar had no opponent to play pat-ball with Bunbury, the result being that the latter had an easy time of it. Green also walked away from Shah, taking two sets without losing a game.

Chinmulgund could not put up as hot a game against England as he has done in the past. He always had a winning chance, but England was too strong for him, kept the ball low and had, as usual, plenty behind the ball. If he can continue steadily, England must have a great chance this year

Results:—

SINGLES.

Shimidzu beat Engineer, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Gupta beat Fyzee, 5—7, 8—6, 6—0.
Gilbert beat Cheetham, 6—3, 0—6, 6—4.
England beat Chinmulgund, 6—3, 6—3.
Ali Raza beat Mehta, 6—3, 6—3.
Ranga Rao beat Burn, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.
Wagle beat Naoroji, 6—3, 6—0.
Bunbury beat Chandavarkar, 6—2, 6—2.
Green beat Shah, 6—0, 6—0.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

AT 4-30 P. M.

Court No. 1—W. Reid and S. Calvocoressi v. Gurjiker and Wagle.

Court No. 2—Ali Araza and Ali Khan v. Chinmulgund and Fyzee.

Court No. 6—Simms v. Shete.

AT 5-30 P. M.

Court No. 1—Pundit and A. C. Gupta v. Engineer and Naoroji.

Court No. 2—Lady Tata and Ranga Rao v. Mrs. Kemp and Jackson.

Court No. 4—Mrs. England and Mr. England v. Mrs. Portlock and Cheetham.

Court No. 5—Mrs. Jukes and Mr. Jukes v. Mrs. Blunt and Barraclough.

Court No. 6—Mrs. Row and Green v. Mrs. Anstey and Simms.

GRIEVANCES OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Permit me through the medium of your esteemed journal, to bring to the notice of the powers that be the hardships and injustice imposed on some of the employees of the Bombay Customs Preventive Service.

This service is divided into the Preventive Officers and the Wharfinger Sections. I shall not dwell upon the many grievances that the Wharfinger class have been made to suffer, but will only touch upon the ruling practice lately introduced, by which all promotions in this section are made by what is said to be Selection. As a matter of fact the result of this has been pitchforking favourites into higher grades, to the exclusion of men who have rendered faithful and meritorious service to the Government. Not satisfied with this injustice, outsiders have been imported for the plums of this badly-paid service. The senior men who have dared to approach the authority who decides these matters have been bluntly told that he will take in or promote any one he chooses, and that he is not prepared to listen to anything about efficiency or seniority.

It is hard, Sir, for men who have for years worked under the most trying circumstances, to be thus treated and I, with many others, would feel deeply grateful to you if you would raise your powerful voice against this injustice.—Yours, etc.,

NEMO.

March 2.

MR. WILTON BARTLEET'S HORSES.

HIGH-CLASS RACERS FOR SALE.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet, the well-known Ceylon sportsman, who has been in the habit of paying successful visits to Bombay and Calcutta with his horses, has decided to quit the game, and having already disposed of the greater part of his racing stud, he is now desirous of selling St. Andrews, Santa Barbara and the Arab pony Pasha, particulars of which appear in another portion of the paper.

Good wine requires no bush, and as the exceptionally fine capabilities of all three are fresh in the minds of all race-goers from their excellent performances at the Bombay Big Meeting which has just been brought to a close, it would be superfluous to descant further on their individual merits. It has to be borne in mind, however, that St. Andrews and Santa Barbara are valuable race horses which are thoroughly acclimatized, and practically immune from the various ailments imported thorough-bred racing stock is heir to through change of domicile. This is a valuable asset when the purchase of English and Australian racers is to be considered, and when it takes anything up to a couple of thousand pounds, to buy "unsalted" animals of the St. Andrews and Santa Barbara class, the opportunity afforded to owners of acquiring horses of this stamp at a reasonable figure, should be made the most of. All three have excellent Indian racing records, and maintain a reputation for being consistent performers, and whoever succeeds in claiming them as owner, will be deemed to be lucky.

A RECTOR'S BETTING TRANSACTIONS.

GAMING ACT PLEADED IN BOOKMAKER'S ACTION.

Before Mr. Justice Ridley in the King's Bench Division on Feb. 7, Mr. Albert Edward Aston, of Cotswold, Duchy-road, Harrogate, sued the Rev. Sydney Richard Rimmer, Rector of Morcott, Uppingham, Rutlandshire, claiming £115 18s., money alleged to be due on a betting transaction.

Mr. Rowland Harkar appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Walter Frampton and Mr. Wallington for the defendant.

Mr. Harker, in opening the case said Mr. Aston was a commission agent, and for many years he and the rector had engaged in betting transactions together. In the course of these the defendant had had much good fortune, receiving in consequence a considerable amount of money. Defendant owed the amount claimed in the action, but now pleaded the Gaming Act. Mr. Harker remarked that he understood from counsel representing the defendant that he persisted in pleading the Gaming Act, and in these circumstances it appeared useless for counsel to waste the time of the Court in the matter.

The Judge: Why do you say "persist"? He has a perfect right to do it.

Counsel: I quite appreciate that, but it sometimes happens that the defence is withdrawn.

The Judge: Was it horseracing?

Counsel: Yes, and on an extensive scale.

The Judge: A dreadful thing.

Counsel: He seems to have had great luck or very good information for very many years.

Judgment was entered for the defendant with costs.

"BACKSLIDING BISHOPS."

SIR E. CLARKE'S VIGOROUS ATTACK ON RITUALISM.

Speaking at a meeting of London Lay Churchmen, held at Church House, Westminister, to protest against the proposed authorisation by Convocation of the Mass Vestments and Reservation, Sir Edward Clarke said the controversy in which they were now engaged was largely brought about by the backsliding of the Bishops. It was quite as important for the laity as the Church to be protected against these innovations, which were in direct opposition to the canons of the Church.

History taught them that when our sailors and soldiers returned from the wars in which they had been engaged they usually sought the consolation of the Evangelical Church. Would it be likely that the men engaged in the present war would when they returned from facing death in its worst and cruellest form and steeped in discipline tolerate for one instant the dogmatic refinery and ritualistic flippancy of an undisciplined and intolerant clergy, who could only be likened to anarchists in the Church?

Resolutions were carried protesting against the proposed innovations as being contrary to the doctrines of the Reformation, and likely to provoke a conflict ending in the disestablishment and drastic disendowment of the Established Church, and deprecating any version of the Use of the Church of England which provides that the elements consecrated at the Holy Communion shall be entirely consumed by the communicants present.

DURBAR AT BAREILLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

Sir James Meston held the Divisional Durbar at Bareilly on Wednesday when his Honour delivered a speech dealing with various local questions.

Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Aderbad arrived yesterday at Belgaum to reconsecrate the late Mr. Pestonji Khursetji, Boyce's Agiari and to perform the opening ceremonies of the Khurshed Hall, built by the Anjuman in memory of the late Dr. Khursetji Pestonji Boyce and the Rutton Hall built in memory of the late Mr. Rutton Nanabhoy Boyce by his brothers Rustomji and Nasurwanji N. Boyce.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Dersingham 9-12, Le Soleil 8-12, Orloff 8-10, Miss Rollestone 8-6, Hoppner 8-1, Meddling 7-12, Lady Muriel 7-11, Lumination 7-10, Impecunious 7-4, Lithosian 6-12.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 6 lbs.

THE KEMPTON PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Volsloane 9-8, Spenser 9-2, Santa Barbara 8-12, Pretty Good Sort 8-9, Silver Thrush 8-7, Wavestar 8-3, Sparkes 7-7.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Decorum 9-4, Bachelor's Knot 9-2, Firetail 9-2, Seigneurie 9-1, Airman 9-0, Dollet 9-0, Chastity 8-12, Borgie 8-11, Pension 8-9, Fontenoy 8-8, Lady Douglas 8-7, Lucky Thought 8-6, Forfeit 8-4, Maltronus 8-1, Larrikin 7-13, Persistence 7-12, North 7-11, Oriflamme 7-2, Spring Daisy 7-2, Adelaide II 6-12, Black Boy 6-0.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Tajilmulook 9-5, Longboat 9-0, Ajax 9-0, Solar Star 8-11, Night Hawk 8-8, Malayeb 8-8, Black Hussar 8-8, Khedavi Miseer 8-6, Pasha 8-4, Mooltan 8-1, Duhallow 7-13, Bhatty Chief 7-10, Biglig 7-10.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Polish 9-7, Bahlool 9-3, Tammooz 8-13, Ruby Mine 8-11, Section 8-10, Durban 8-10, Dhaidan 8-10, Tenebreuse 8-9, Defender 8-9, Ruby Fish 8-4, Ata Allah 8-3, Burg 7-12, Mat-hat-Baig 7-10, Investment 7-9, Fado 7-7.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

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THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Cafedonia, Revenge, Toledo, Verity, Wheeler, Shama, Reindeer, Master Key, Justice, Rosy Morn, Salim, Lightning, Gazal, Nyvaro, Pioneer, Quebec, Taiseer and Collingwood.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Sheridan, Czar, Renown, Mikado, Ace of Rayals, Sagacious, Fairy Gold, Field Marshal, Remmes, Royal Oak, Malwa, Rising Star, Paris, Sultan, Oxford, Refusal and Evening Star.

THE HAMADAN PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Acetine, Najdi, Rahad, Crusader, Manora, Sabir, Cromdale, Archer, Panama, Lahore, Barbarian, Tigrie, Isolation, Angler, Mandala, Peace Maker and Golden Sparrow.

DERBY DAY AT RANGOON.

A LARGE GATHERING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 2.

Before a large gathering of spectators last evening at the Rangoon Races, the Rangoon Derby, value Rs. 3,350, was won by Mr. Ma Saw's (b. b. b. m.) Kaung Kyee (late Sein Aung), 1st. Maung Tha Gywe's (b. b. b. m.) Mya Sin, second Maung Kan Yah's (b. k. b. b. m.) Karka, third.

Eleven entered. Won by two lengths. Time 1 minute 44 3/5 seconds.

In the Harvey Adamson Produce Stakes, valued Rs. 7,000, of which Rs. 4,000 was given by the Local Government for Burma-bred entire colts was won by Maung Thein's (b. b. b. h.) Hantha. Won by two lengths. Time 2 minutes 2 2/5 seconds.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

RESOLUTION TO BE MOVED IN THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 2.

Notice of the following resolution to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Asad Ali Khan, member of the Imperial Legislative Council has been given:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that in view of the fact that many millions of the population of India, especially in rural areas, have faith in and solely depend on the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine, it is necessary that both the Government of India and Local Governments should make earnest endeavours to place them on scientific basis and increase their usefulness by the adopting of the following and such other measures as may seem suitable; namely (1) publication in the original and in English translations of most renowned and authoritative treatises of medicine in these systems and (2) formation and encouragement by financial aid and otherwise of learned bodies or associations for the purposes of bringing into brotherly contact eminent practitioners of western and eastern systems, investigation of indigenous drugs and methods of treament and awarding of titles, diplomas and other marks of public recognition to those who distinguish themselves as students or practitioners of indigenous systems at examinations instituted for the purpose.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon left Grant Road station last night for Bassein Road station *en route* to Tungar Hill.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has arrived in Delhi on a visit to the Viceroy.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has offered to the Government of India three aeroplanes for use in Mesopotamia. These aeroplanes are in replacement of three of those previously presented by his Highness which have been wrecked or lost in Mesopotamia. The offer has been accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

We are glad to learn that the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, who on Wednesday underwent an operation for extraction of cataract of the eye, is getting on favourably.

The Royal Society has elected Sir Leonard Rogers a Fellow.

CLASSICAL V. ROMANTIC ART

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Instituto Luso-Indiano and in its hall at Burrows Lane, Girgaum, a very interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. C. P. daCunha, Solicitor, on Sunday evening on the above subject. The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman occupied the chair. The spacious hall was crowded.

Starting with Professor Heine's definition of Romanticism as the reproduction in modern art and literature of the life and thought of the Middle Ages and observing that "Classical" and "Romantic" were correlative terms, the lecturer proceeded to quote examples of the classical and the romantic in architicture, painting and literature. Critics had given a far wider extension to the opposing terms. In the productions of Greek and Roman genius they had discovered the qualities of clearness, simplicity, restraint, and unity of design; in the work of mediaeval poets and artists, excess of sentiment, over-lavish decoration, a strong sense of colour and a feeble sense of form, an attention to detail at the cost of the main impression, and a tendency to run into the fantastic and the grotesque. The lecturer next commented on the popular meaning of the terms, and then examined the definitions of Peter, Stendhal, Goethe, Schiller, Hedge and Colvin.

Having cleared the distinction between the terms, the lecturer next drew a graphic picture of the effects of the English Renaissance and Reformation on English literature, and pointed out how the spirit of the Renaissance had been the creative literary force of the Elizabethan age and how a galaxy of brilliant poets and a succession of magnificent proso-writers had rendered Elizabethan literature the crowning glory of England's intellectual history.

The lecture went on to examine the literature of the Augustan age, and pointed out at great length how the lack of mystery and aspiration, coldness of feeling, tameness of imagination, imperfect sense of beauty, respect for authority, contempt for nature and poverty of lyrical verse had brought about a reaction in the 18th century and produced a classical age.

The lecturer went on to trace the gradual decline of the powers and prestige of Classicism after Pope's death, and the growing strength of the romantic, the naturalistic, the emotional, the democratic and the religious spirit in English literature. He explained the contribution of Thomson, Young, Gray, Goldsmith, Percy, Macpherson, Chatterton, Richardson, Sterne and Walpole and the resistance offered by Dr. Johnson. He showed the prodigious advance made by the work of Cowper, Blake and Burns and the enormous influence of the French Revolution in 1789.

In the concluding part of his lecture, the lecturer drew a vivid picture of Romanticism in the nineteenth century and pointed out the successive contribution to romantic literature of the poets Coleridge, Scott, Byron, Shelley and Keats.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, characterised the lecture as a prodigious *tour-de-force* and as the best lecture he had heard in India. He observed that the substance of the lecture was sufficient to cover a course of twenty-five ordinary lectures and expressed his inability to understand how the lecturer had managed to compress it within the space of 45 minutes. He heartily congratulated the lecturer on his remarkable success.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Dr. B. Paes terminated the proceedings.

ENEMY ALIENS IN COCHIN STATE.

INTERNED AND REPATRIATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 2.

A notification appears in the "Cochin Gazette" that the persons named below are interned and be repatriated from the State:—Mrs. Emmer Katherine Kocher, Hannah Luise Kocher, Ernest Wilhelm Kocher of Iriajalakada, Miss Katharina Diegel and Miss Frieda Burchardt of Ernnamkulam.

Rules are also published as to what such repatriated subjects may take with them out of the State. They are to take no gold except wedding rings and personal jewellery of small value, and no property, except such personal luggage, as the Dewan or his substitute may decide to be reasonable and no resources either in cash or in notes exceeding the value of Rs. 1,500.

A fresh meeting of the District Board of Cawnpore has been called on March 16 to elect delegates to vote at the coming U. P. Council elections.

The plague mortality in India during the week ending February 26th stood at 7,505 against 9,211 cases. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 1,639 deaths, Madras Presidency 260, Bengal 1, Behar and Orissa 868, Mysore State 111, United Provinces 1,539, Punjab 106, Burma 360, Central Provinces 696, Hyderabad State 1,899, Central India 23, and Kashmir 5.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Malignant Falsehoods	6
The Varsatile President	6
Education and National Healths.	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS 3,	4 & 9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Bombay Government Gazette	4
Zoroaster	5
Accident on a Transport	5
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's Horses	5
Grant Medical College	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
GENERAL NEWS	
England's Debt to India	6
The Indian Budget	8
Imperial Indian Relief Fund	8
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS. 4 &	9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 3, 1916.

MALIGNANT FALSEHOOD.

By this time the barbarity which has characterised German methods of warfare has become a collection of historic facts. What makes German brutality the more heinous is that it should have been displayed by a people who had made it their boast that they were sharers in the ideals of a civilization which humanity had inherited after leaving behind centuries of inhuman warfare. The agonies of a ravaged Belgium still cry out that that boast was more hypocritical than all human pretences have been. To this vice of hypocrisy Germany has added its corollory of meanness. The most reprehensible form of meanness is displayed when a villain faced with the unassailable proofs of his villainy catches at a vain defence by seeking to ascribe a similar, if not greater, villainy to his accusers. The inevitable refuge of a mean soul, in short, is malignant falsehood. A significant illustration of this is given in the latest impudent "story" invented in Berlin which imputes inhuman conduct by British and Indian soldiers to wounded German prisoners.

A *note verbale* was presented to the American Embassy at Berlin recently by the German military authorities in which three specific cases are alleged against the Allied troops. In the third of these the story runs that between March 12 and 17, 1915, British troops, in front of their trenches at Aubers, tied a wounded German Offizierstellvertreter to a tree, opened fire on him when he waved his handkerchief to the German lines, and repulsed by their fire the attempts made by the Germans to free him from his desperate position. The "sworn" evidence of a non-commissioned officer named Weidmann and a stretcher-bearer, Lance-Corporal Bischoff, both of the 115th Infantry Regiment, is adduced to substantiate the charge. This is what Weidmann's statement is made to say:—

In the night of March 17-18, 1915, our company occupied a trench near Aubers. In the trench there was a wounded Bavarian infantry soldier; he related his experiences, and I was present and heard his story. He was wounded, so he said, in the upper part of the thigh when five metres from the English line, and lay there when our troops retired on March 12, 1915. Thereupon Englishmen and Indians came out of their trench and removed the equipment from the German wounded, the Indians also striking the wounded with the butts of their rifles. From March 12 to 17, namely, five days and five nights, he lay there feigning death by day. During this time he saw the English tie a German temporary officer (offizierstellvertreter) to a tree in front of their position. The latter once made signs with his handkerchief and was thereupon fired on. A German officer and some men attempted to release the man, but did not succeed on account of the enemy's fire. They approached him so closely, however, as to be able to speak to him, and he said he came from Wurzburg. Another day, in the infirmary at Aubers, the wounded Bavarian private told the doctor of his experiences in my presence. Besides, he had, when we found him in the trench, a rope about 1 metre 50 long tied to his foot. When I asked him the reason for this rope, he answered that the English had tied up the German wounded with such ropes in order to prevent their return. The Bavarian private's story was also heard by units of the 13th Infantry Regiment; they also spoke about it considerably.

Bischoff's, statement follows in the same strain

On a certain date in March, 1915, when our regiment was in the neighbourhood of Aubers, a telephone message came from the trenches at Aubers to the effect that a wounded man must be immediately removed from the trench. 'I went with Lance-Corporal Koenig, of No. 8 Company, 115th infantry, and in the trench we met a Bavarian suffering from a bullet wound in the upper part of the thigh, which had already been dressed. He told us that he had lain five days and five nights in front of the English position. By daylight he feigned death. He saw Englishmen kill our wounded. He further noticed that they had tied a wounded acting lieutenant to a tree; the man signalled with his handkerchief, whereupon one of our officers and some men tried to release him. They came to within four metres of the man, but were then compelled to return by English machine-gun fire. The man also shouted his place of origin as he signalled with his handkerchief.

It is significant that the details are not furnished by the wounded Bavarian himself, who is alleged to have witnessed the "inhuman barbarity," although there is no reason to suppose that he is dead; or from the officer who, according to the witness got near enough between the lines. These allegations were not allowed to go unnoticed and immediate investigations were made by the Commander-in-Chief in France who in his report stated that the British troops who were in the position described in the Note were portions of the Third Army Corps and the Indian Corps. The General Officer Commanding the former in his report revealed some instructive facts. Not only was "nothing known by any unit of the Third Corps in the neighbourhood as to the alleged ill-treatment of German prisoners," but there were no trees between the opposing lines to which a man could have been tied; the enemy's line was separated from that of the Allied by some 500 yards of absolutely open ground so that it would have been impossible for anyone to approach the Allied lines during daylight sufficiently close to be able to see any occurrence in detail; and, moreover, all the prisoners taken were sent straight to the rear, except four badly wounded men, who were kept in the captured trench until nightfall and who were fed and bandaged and ultimately removed by stretcher-bearers in the presence of the general himself. Lieut.-General Sir Charles Anderson, commanding the Indian Army Corps, narrating facts which corroborate the report of the General Officer Commanding the Third Corps, adds another which leaves no doubt,—if ever there was a doubt,—that the German allegation is based on a pure fiction. It will be recalled that that story rests on the authority of the wounded Bavarian soldier who was lying in front of the British trenches near Neuve Chapelle and describes seeing Indians. "There were," writes Lieut.-General Sir Charles Anderson, "no Indian troops during this period north of the southern portion of Neuve Chapelle, which is fully 3,000 yards south of the trenches opposite Aubers. The absurdity of a badly wounded man crawling 3,000 yards is too apparent to be worth discussing."

But apart from all this, there could be no more convincing proof of the mean falsehood of this German accusation than the conduct of the British and Indian soldiers,—conduct which is true to the tradition of the forces to which they belong,—revealed in the following extract from Sir Charles Anderson's report:—

It is on record that Meyer Dropping. Hepenstal, Captain Sanders, and Captain Nosworthy, with some men of the 1/1st Gurkhas, rescued several wounded Bavarians of the 16th and 20th Bavarian Reserve Regiments at considerable risk to themselves. Two of these men actually were lying nearer to the German than to the British trenches (south of Neuve Chapelle), and the rescues were carried out under fire from the German trenches. Repeated cries of "Kamgrad Hilfe!" etc., from the wounded Bavarians had had no effect whatever on the Prussians, who made no attempt at rescue, and fired on the British officers when, at night, they came out to bring in these wounded. A number of German wounded, Bavarian and Prussian, were brought in by other British and Indian units.

All these men were most grateful for the gallant way in which they had been brought in, and for the kind treatment they had received; two Bavarians spoke bitterly of the way in which they had been deserted by the Prussians. These men had been lying out in the open from two to six days and nights, and the statements of those who had been lying out for *longer* periods were rambling and incoherent. As far as is known, the majority of these wounded recovered and are at present in captivity in England. They can, if necessary, substantiate the truth of these statements, as can the gallant British officers who rescued them.

The German allegation, indeed, hardly required any refutation, so improbable does it appear even in the telling of it. But its signifinance should not be lost sight of. It means that even the Germans are alarmed at the inevitable effect produced on the neutral mind by their various and not seldom unavowed breaches of the laws of nations and of mere humanity. And desperate means are resorted to, to soften that effect, not by whitewashing themselves but by endeavouring to blacken others. It is, however, not a little amusing to see how ignominiously they bungle even in inventing lies.

THE VERSATILE PRESIDENT.

There still exists, we believe, a small section of people who continue to hold the opinion that President Wilson is a conscientiously pious man, a lover of peace, who is compelled to swallow German insults because of an honest belief in the doctrine of the other cheek. We commend such persons to a perusal of the worthy President's speeches on his recent tour. The few extracts that we received by cable have shown us that Mr. Wilson is a willing instrument of the party wirepullers, when election prospects require him to adopt a Jingo tone. But the fuller reports in the Mail papers are a horrid revelation of the opportunism,—to use a mild word,—to which an American President is forced to lend himself when the elections loom in sight and he is ambitious for a second term. Mr. Roosevelt had been stirring up the country with his "big-stick" speeches, and his bitter and scornful denunciations of the President's inaction had produced an urgent necessity for an antidote. And the obliging President had no scruple in doing his best to supply it. A navy as big as Germany's, and an army of not less than half-a-million men thus became the programme of the statesman, who was formerly "too proud to fight," when stumping the districts where Mr. Roosevelt had been wielding the big stick to the discomfiture of the Democratic losses. The discovery was made that there was "something, that the Americans loved better than peace,"—their convictions! "We cannot surrender our convictions," "Peace is not always a matter of choice" and so on! One could have welcomed this new and more dignified attitude in the face of German bluff and insult, if it could be believed that it were really a matter of honest conviction,—even if changed conviction. But it seems that, whatever may be the case with the American people, a President can surrender his convictions at sight. And so Mr. Wilson, having surrendered his view that America was too proud to fight in one place, again turned about and proceeded to deliver the most mild and conciliatory speech when he got into the pro-German settlement of Milwaukee; and, passing on to Kansas, he declared that "the world needs wheat from Kansas, which has the right to see that the warring nations get it." That was a fine touch for the farmers, which no doubt went a good deal further than Mr. Roosevelt's blunt and outspoken refusals to compromise with the national honour at the bidding of the various business interests which seem to pull poor Mr. Wilson about like a piece of putty.

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL HEALTH.

A very interesting paper on "Indian Women and National Well-Being" was recently read by Lady Muir Mackenzie at a meeting of the East India Association. Lady Muir Mackenzie has always been active in promoting an *entente cordiale* between the women of this country and those of England, and her sympathy with the needs of the former, coupled with her intimate knowledge of them, lends a special interest to her views on the conditions of their progress. Lady Muir Mackenzie began by saying that the most pressing problem for India to-day is—How to secure a healthy, happy population. Sir Krishna Gupta, who also spoke on the subject, expressed the same view when he said that a nation must first live before it can advance. Now it might be said that it is better that a nation should die than that it should lead a stagnant life which an almost abysmal ignorance connotes. But it is idle to seek to assign their due place to education and sanitation in national life. It is a sufficiently lamentable reflection that both education and sanitation are still so backward in this country. Moreover, their mutual dependance is deeper than is generally recognised. Thus, referring to the havoc caused by malaria, Sir Krishna Gupta showed to what an extent this pest could be avoided if only the people were given the elements of education. Turning, however, to the theme of Lady Muir Mackenzie's paper, the facts have to be faced, as she showed, that in some castes 80 per cent. of the infants born die in a year or two, and that, incredible as it may appear, in some parts of Sind 95 per cent. of women die in child-birth. These are but a few examples of the suffering and waste of human life that persist from day to day. The remedy for these evils can only be found in the spread of medical and sanitary knowledge throughout India. The first thing to do is to teach Indian women to be doctors, nurses and health officers. It is not enough, said Lady Muir Mackenzie, for heroic and exceptional girls to study as doctors. The every-day girl must be educated to cope with a problem of such vast dimensions. What are 500 women doctors (as now) in a population of 150 million women? It means that only 3,000,000 of them can ever hope to secure medical attendance. European doctors cannot be available in sufficient numbers to grapple with this problem. India must, therefore, train her own people. And Lady Muir Mackenzie bore eloquent testimony to the capacity of Indian women to become excellent physicians and surgeons. But the difficulty is that India cannot yet count upon a supply of women doctors, nurses and health officers, because of the general backwardness of education among women. Another point which Lady Muir Mackenzie emphasized was that the majority of Indian women prefer to suffer and die rather than consult a male physician, and she added, in no uncertain terms, that the powers-that-be only play with the question of securing *adequate* medical relief such as women could accept. Indian men in towns are comparatively better provided with medical assistance than the women, but in the villages they are both equally unprovided for. Lady Muir Mackenzie drew an attractive picture of the revolution which would be brought about if the villagers could be instructed in matters relating to public health. She was sure, she added, the Indian villager did not want to be poisoned. He could be taught and coaxed, especially by his own people, into changing his ways. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Clark attributed the present condition of things mainly to the backward state of education, and said that in this respect British India compared unfavourably with some of the Indian States. Most of the other speeches showed how much this question of public health in India (both as regards men and women) is bound up with the economic conditions of the country. And the inevitable and sound conclusion seems to be that this problem will not be effectively tackled until Indians themselves are placed in a position with a real power over the public purse to take it up and solve it according to their own needs.

Notes of the Day.

The Liberty of the Subject.

"Wayfarer" in "The Nation" writes:—

I am glad to say that it has been decided to appeal against the recent decision of the King's Bench Division which denies a British subject the right of trial, and enables the Executive to lock him up without telling him what it has against him. The appeal concerns the existence of British Law in its most characteristic and historic phase, and the most precious rights of Parliament and the people. No one can say whether the man now subjected to arbitrary imprisonment is guilty or no, for he himself does not know what is his offence. The question is wheher *lettres de cachet* are to run in England, and whether a decision of Lord Reading is to hand us all over to the tender mercies of Mr. Herbert Samuel. A defence fund has been opened, and I shall be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions to it addressed to the office of "The Nation."

The Health of the City.

Though a slightly favourable turn in the general death-rate was experienced in Bombay last week, the situation as regards both small-pox and plague, is still as bad as ever. Both are declared to be epidemic now in the city. The former was responsible for 110 attacks and 40 deaths, while the latter registered 53 attacks and 42 deaths. In comparison with the cases reported in the week previous to the last, small-pox shows an increase by 15 in the number of attacks and a decrease by 18 in the number of deaths, while plague registered 23 attacks and 18 deaths more. The total mortality from all causes declined from 665 to 654 and the death-rate from 35.30 to 34.72. The advance in the average level of mortality this year can be seen from the fact that in the corresponding week of last year there were only 7 deaths from small-pox, 5 from plague and a total mortality of 446 from all causes. But if a comparison is made with the conditions prevailing in the past quinquennium, we shall find that we are still somewhat better off than we were in those days. The average mortality from small-pox and plague in the corresponding weeks of the quinquennium was 13 and 59 respectively, while the average total mortality stood at 675, the death-rate being so high as 35.83. Thus the only cause for regret is that we have not been able to maintain the exceptionally bright conditions of last year. As regards the birth-rate, it was at a low level last week, only 361 being registered, as against 400 of the previous week.

Enver Pasha's Visions.

Enver Pasha, whom the Kaiser recently decorated with the oak leaves of the Prussian Order pour le Merite, has been explaining to a Spanish journalist what he and his German friends intended to do when the Balkan campaign was finished. While Germany, he said, turned her attention to great operations in the West, the army he himself commands would undertake expeditions against Egypt and India. It would be quite a simple matter. A Turkish army of 100,000 men would suffice for Egypt. As for India, Afghanistan was at the moment the centre of agitation, and Turkish officers there were cleverly organising an anti-English movement. All this, however, was before Erzerum fell and the offensive on Salonika was yet not a shattered dream. With the Russians in pursuit of his great Eastern army, perhaps Enver Pasha now sees other visions. As to Afghanistan, Enver Pasha had evidently not seen a copy of the last annual report by the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.

It is there stated by Sir George Roos-Keppel that the Amir Habibulla's declaration of neutrality has gone far to frustrate the endeavours of anti-British party in Kabul to stir up the trans-frontier tribesmen, and that such collisions as have occurred with other border tribes have been no more than minor incidents, although in some cases they have assumed a more dangerous form owing to the importation of arms during recent years. As for the Cis-frontier tribes, they greeted the declaration of war against Turkey with renewed expressions of loyalty to the British Government and general condemnation of the folly of the Turks for joining the Germans.

Patriotism Punished.

We are inclined to sympathise with the case of a youth of nineteen, who was employed by the Eastern Telegraph Company at Gibraltar, and went home without the permission of his employers, and joined the Inns of Court Officer's Training Corps. The facts are related by "Truth" as follows:—

Last July a youth of nineteen in the service of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Gibraltar came home without the permission of his employers and joined the Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps. He passed satisfactorily through the special training class, and in due course he was recommended to the War Office for a commission. The commission was refused, and he has been discharged from the Army with his sheet endorsed "Services no longer required." No reason for this was given in writing, but he was told by his commanding officer that the decision of the War Office was due to his having left the telegraph service without the consent of the company. There is no doubt that this was so, and there have, in fact, been one or two other similar cases.

We agree with "Truth", that a high-spirited lad of nineteen might,—and we think should,—have been forgiven for failing to realise that it was more important for him to remain at his telegraph instrument in the service of a private company, than to respond to his country's call for fighting men.

Society after the War.

While ordinary people are thinking hard about what trade and employment will be like after the war is over, many minds in the West End, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", have been thinking over how "society" will then go on. It is pointed out that the number of young men available for social purposes in the fashionable world will be very limited, and the preponderance of girls, formerly considerable, will be hopeless after another year's war. The dowager had almost disappeared from society, but nowadays she is a complete anachronism. Conventional rules and regulations have gone overboard, and it is now impossible for a chaperone to forbid her charges to lunch or even dine with a man friend when he is on the point of departing to serve his country and may never return. It is not uncommon for the nicest of young girls to go off with a young sister and two men friends to a supper-dance at one of the big hotels, not returning till two in the morning, and no mention of any sort of chaperone. A quite natural and harmless state of liberty has set in, and a young girl now has as much freedom as her married sister, or more.

Indentured Labour.

In an article published in the Allahabad "Leader" Mr. Gandhi, appealing again to the Government and people of India, states that the system of indentured labour "must be stopped and that now." He adds that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will shortly move a resolution to this effect in the Supreme Council and that the Report of Messrs. Andrews and Pearson of their visit to Fiji islands, which will be published soon, will strengthen the demand. Mr. Gandhi offers three unanswerable arguments for the abolition of the system. Chinese indentured labour was abolished from South African gold mines in spite of the opposition of the capitalists who threatened to close them down. The mines, however, survived the shock, and now both British Conservatives and the mine-owners "recognise that the abolition was a great deliverance." Why should not the same results, asks Mr. Gandhi, be expected if Indians are similarly liberated? Mr. Gandhi then after reiterating the two strongest reasons for the abolition of the system,—namely, the revoltingly immoral life which is forced on Indian women labourers and the reproach to the self-respect of India implied in the degrading conditions of labour,—makes a timely and valuable suggestion which, we hope, will find acceptance at the hands of the Viceroy. The present public demand for the abolition of the system, writes Mr. Gandhi, "will enable Lord Hardinge fittingly to close his most eventful Viceroyalty by removing this long-standing and acknowledged grievance." We trust that the suggestion of Mr. Gandhi, which carries with it a personal appeal to Lord Hardinge, will bear fruit.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

HUGE ARTILLERY CONCENTRATION

HIDEOUS SLAUGHTER AT VERDUN.

FRENCH AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK.

NATIONAL ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

The French auxiliary cruiser Provence II was torpedoed in the central Mediterranean, while transporting troops to Salonika. Eight hundred and seventy out of 1,800 were saved.

The French line has been withdrawn about three miles in the course of the week's fighting, the commanders considering that the lost ground was not so important as losses in men. The German advance has been made by sacrifices, which, when known, will make Germany shiver with horror.

Scarcely a tree remains of the woods on the battlefield of Verdun. The French held Donaumont against an unparalleled deluge of giant shells, reducing to powder trees, rocks and earth.

The French estimate that the Germans concentrated 1,100 guns of all calibres against the narrow Meuse heights.

The latest Paris communiqué reports only an intermittent bombardment and says that no important event has occurred.

A great meeting was held at the Guildhall on Wednesday to exhort national economy. Lord Kitchener made a splendid appeal to Britons.

Mr. Bonar Law has announced that there would be an economic Allied conference in Paris regarding trade during the war and after the war.

Germany has made a strong protest to Portugal regarding the seizure of German ships.

The rapid sinking of the Maloja was said to be due to the jamming of the doors of the water-tight compartments, as the result of the explosion, which threw up a column of water 150 feet high.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. D. A. Layman, Lancs Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain P. J. Mackesy, Engineers.
Captain E. R. Pratt, Artillery.
Captain P. Stewart, Highland L. I.
Lieutenant C. S. Fraser, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. C. Peard, Somehset L. I.
Lieutenant E. C. Powell, Welsh Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. S. W. Fortune, Rifle Brigade.
Sec.-Lieut. A. M. Gaze, Bedfords.
Sec.-Lieut. R. J. Remnant, Berkshires.

FRENCH AUXILIARY CRUISER TORPEDOED.

TRANSPORTING TROOPS TO SALONIKA.

FRENCH AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK

TRANSPORTING TROOPS TO SALONIKA.

870 OUT OF 1,800 SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 29.

It is officially announced that the auxiliary cruiser Provence II while transporting troops to Salonika was torpedoed in central Mediterranean on 26th February. Eighteen-hundred were on board and 696 were saved.

LATER.

Two hundred and niney-six survivors from the Provence have been landed at Malta by British and French patrol boats which were summoned by wireless.

No periscope or track of the torpedo was seen. The weather was clear and there was a slight sea. The Provence sank in fourteen minutes.

The crew behaved most heroically and remained at the guns till the last moment. Search for survivors continues.

EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SAVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 29.

A communiqué says that 870 have been saved from the Provence.

LATER.

A French naval communiqué states that there are now 489 survivors of the Provence at Mils and that 85 more are expected shortly.

TURKISH DEFENCE OF ERZERUM.

A STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 1.

The communiqué says that the stubbornness of the Turkish defence of Erzerum is proved by the enormous number of corpses found in the fortifications.

Some of the demoralised retreating army corps now only consist of from three to five thousand men each with a few guns. The remainder have either been captured or perished in fighting or from cold.

GEN. AYLMER'S ACTIVITIES.

ENEMY SURPRISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

An official communiqué from Mesopotamia says that on the morning of the 22nd. February General Aylmer bombarded the enemy's camp on the left bank of the Tigris. The enemy was completely surprised and lost heavily.

Our aeroplanes obtained useful information and a small punitive column from Nasriyeh attacked a hostile concentration four miles north. The enemy fled after suffering severely.

General Aylmer continued the operations on the 23rd. A telegram dated the 26th states that an effective bombardment of the camp at Hannah was proceeding. Two aeroplanes on the 25th flew from Basra to General Aylmer. The river is rising.

A second disturbance between the Turkish troops and the populace of Nejf is reported.

SEIZURE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

STRONG PROTEST TO PORTUGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDTM, Feb. 29.

A Berlin telegram states that Germany has made a strong protest to Portugal regarding the seizure of German ships.

BRITISH HONOUR FOR THE TSAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 1.

The Tsar thanking King George for the Field-Marshal's baton expressed assurance that the British and the Russians would soon be fighting side by side. General Sir Paget who presented the baton said it was the token of the King's affection and tribute to the heroism of the Russian army.

VERDUN BATTLEFIELD

"AN ORGY OF BUTCHERY."

1,100 GUNS CONCENTRATED BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Feb. 29.

Scarcely a tree remains of the woods on the battlefield of Verdun. The French held Donaumont against an unparalleled deluge of giant shells, reducing to powder trees, rocks and earth.

When the air cleared German masses were perceived advancing, and a hurricane from French artillery burst among the grey uniforms, which made splendid targets against the snow.

When the French artillery fire reached the climax the whole valley was turned into a volcano, the exit of which was stopped by a barrier of slain. It was an orgy of butchery.

The French at one point laid a trap, evacuating a position covering two and a half miles. Eighteen hundred Brandenburgers rushed up and occupied the ground and then twenty-eight guns were turned on the spot and were fired incessantly for forty minutes. When the French charged they found eight survivors beneath dead Brandenburgers.

The importance the Germans attached to Donaumont is apparent in an order found on an officer. that the position must be carried at all costs.

During the battle the town of Verdun has been steadily bombarded, sharing the fate of Ypres and Rheims. The population evacuated the town before the battle began.

The French estimate that the Germans concentrated eleven hundred guns of all calibres against the narrow Meuse heights.

BATTLEGROUND'S TOPOGRAPHY.

GERMANY'S APPALLING SACRIFICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 29.

The main battleground at Verdun is now the heights from four to five miles north of the town. The chief heights are Donaumont, twelve hundred feet, Talou crest, eight hundred feet and the Poivre ridge, one thousand feet.

The French line has been withdrawn about three miles in the course of the week's fighting. The evenness of the retirement shows that the French commanders have never lost command of the units, the French considering that the lost ground was not so important as losses in men.

The German advances have been made by sacrifices which, when known, will make Germany shiver with horror.

INTERMITTENT BOMBARDMENT.

NO IMPORTANT EVENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 1.

A communique says:—North of Verdun and in Woevre no important event occurred. There was an intermittent bombardment at different points on our front. We bombarded the German first and second lines westward of Pontamousson. The Germans appeared to be carrying out alarm exercises. We also bombarded the German lines of communication at Cernay.

A French double-engined aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane at La Basse. A German machine burst into a blaze on landing.

GERMANY'S DESPERATION.

"NOW OR NEVER."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 2.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, Feb. 29:—The conviction is growing that the German offensive is due to a realisation of the fact that she must win now or never. M. Clemenceau opines the French are undergoing the force of a desperate effort the puerile aim of which is to dispose them to discuss German peace terms.

The "Temps" likens the offensive to a sortie by a closely invested garrison and anticipates a similar Austrian effort on the Isonzo front.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent says the Russian press is devoting much space to the Verdun fighting. The articles appreciate the French troops and the general military view is the Germans have shot their bolt and missed. Detailed accounts indicate the French counter-attack, while successful, did not retake Donaumont Fort, the Brandenburgers there are in a bottle with the French on either side of the neck.

GERMANS' STUPENDOUS LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

The "Statesman" special cable states:—The German papers publish long accounts of Verdun fighting all seeking to allay the great public anxiety regarding the magnitude of the German losses by strongly emphasising the success of artillery preparations. This evidently is inspired officially. The German casualties are believed to be enormous. The dead alone are estimated variously at between 30,000 to 45,000.

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent states the railway traffic through Luxemburg has been suspended to allow the transport of German wounded. Forty-one train loads have just gone through.

NATIONAL ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

GREAT MEETING AT GUILDHALL.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPLENDID APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.

A great meeting was held at the Guildhall to-day to exhort national economy. Mr. Asquith was unable to attend owing to a chill.

Mr. Mckenna forecasted increased taxation. He said that capital and labour must be diverted from peace services in order to win the war. All must economise to the utmost and postpone expenditure till after the war. The labour member Mr. Barnes indicated that the country would be divided up into districts for purposes of local economies.

Lord Kitchener made a splendid appeal to Britons. He said he wanted all men possible for the army and unceasing supplies. The problem was how to take millions of men from workshops, farms and other industries and still supply all war material. There must be the utmost economy and thus civilians, men and women alike would help to achieve victory.

Mr. Balfour said that every man must regulate his personal expenditure so as best to help national interests.

Mr. Bonar Law said that trade was one of our chief war weapons. Germany had plunged the world into misery, believing that it would pay. We were united in saying that Germany should never again be allowed to exploit the empire. We must thoroughly after the war examine problems in conjunction with the dominions who were as entitled as we were to say what the future policy should be.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS' DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce have unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government to take immediate steps to create a Ministry of Commerce with a seat in the Cabinet aided by a permanent advisory council with the Dominions and the India Office represented.

ECONOMIC ALLIED CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Speaking before the Associated Chambers of Commerce Mr. Bonar Law announced that there would be an economic Allied conference in Paris regarding trade during the war and after the war.

RUSSIAN BUDGET.

DAILY WAR EXPENDITURE OF THREE MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 1.

The budget shows a deficit of 37 millions sterling and the war is costing three millions daily.

The drink revenue has fallen from 68 millions to less than a million.

The Minister emphasises that Russia must have full economic independence and is confident that after the war a rich and powerful Russia will arise.

FORCE OF MALOJA EXPLOSION.

WATER-TIGHT DOORS JAM.

ONLY FOUR BOATS GET SAFELY AWAY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 29.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Dover correspondent says that one of the reasons for the rapid sinking of the Maloja was the jamming of the doors of the water-tight compartments, as a result of the damage caused by the explosion which threw up a column of water a hundred and fifty feet high.

An extraordinary case of rescue was that of a baby, which was found floating on its back, well wrapped up. Its mother was picked up later unconscious.

Only four boats got away safely. Several were smashed. In one case a boat load of people crashed on to another in the sea and a number were thrown into the water or injured.

EVERYTHING DONE TO SAVE LIFE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 29.

In the course of his evidence at the inquest on the Maloja victims, General Macleod said he had no complaint to make regarding the behaviour of the crew. Everything possible was done to save life, but the falls seemed to jam and prevent the launching of boats.

CHIEF OFFICER THINKS MALOJA WAS TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 29.

At the inquest on the Maloja victims to-day, the Chief Officer expressed the opinion that the liner was torpedoed.

An official statement says that the report of the washing ashore of the Maloja's boats is incorrect.

MALOJA MAILS.

CLAIMS FOR LOSSES NOT RECOVERABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 2.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, Feb. 29:—It is unofficially stated that since registration and insurance with the post office does not cover war risks, claims arising out of the loss of the Maloja mails are not entertainable.

MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR'S GIFT

KING INSPECTS MACHINE-GUN BATTERY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 29.

The King to-day inspected at Buckingham Palace the battery of twelve machine guns presented by the Maharaja of Jaipur.

MONTREAL STATION BURNED

GERMAN INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Mar. 1.

The Grand Trunk station at Montreal has been burned.

MONTREAL, Mar. 1.

German incendiarism is suspected in connection with the fire at the Grand Trunk station. The main building was consumed in less than an hour. The damage amounts to three hundred thousand dollars.

JAPANESE OFFICERS AT SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 29.

Japanese officers are visting the Allied front at Salonika.

(Continued from Column 6.)

he had felt himself unworthy to unloose. All over India there were men capable of inspiring even in the best-educated and most intelligent Europeans feelings of profound admiration and whose love of English literature and the tenets of English thought was almost magical. No doubt there was a good deal of feeling up and down India adverse to the British Empire, or perhaps to some manipulations of British policy, but there was a complete unanimity in the determination of the Indian people to stand by the Raj in the present struggle. (Applause.)

ENGLAND'S DEBT TO INDIA.

THE NEED FOR REFORM.

VICE-CHANCELLOR FISHER'S SPEECH.

Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, delivered on Monday (January 31) the first of a series of lectures on "The War and After," at the Tempest Anderson Hall at York, choosing as his subject "The Problem of India."

Mr. C. E. Elmhirst, who presided, said that the finest proof of the justice of British rule in India had been shown by the way in which not only the people but the great rajahs and rulers had rallied to the support of this country. We had seen a Congress held at which all the educated thought of India was represented—and which had not always been easy to please—and at which it was decided unanimously that the present was not a time to deal with the questions that had hitherto given difficulty.

In the course of his lecture, Dr. Fisher said that if that continent of countries and peoples known as India was gradually—very gradually—being made into a nation it was very largely due to the unifying influence of the English language. Although temporarily and for political purposes the leaders of the Hindus and the Mahomedans, the two great religious sects of India, would coalesce, yet the cleft between the two groups and the two races was one of the deepest things in India. There was another division in Indian affairs to-day which was apt to escape the notice of Englishmen. In most of our calculations that portion of India directly governed by the British Civil Service was the India that counted. But side by side with British India were the "native" States, which constituted one-third of the total area of India. These States furnished one of the finest instances in history of the blending of Western and Eastern methods. Where they were well-governed there was found an air of happiness and ease, and he ventured to think that the population was, on the whole, happier and more comfortable than in British India. If ever India was to obtain a larger measure of self-government than at present was conceded she would have to exist in the form of a federation of which the various States were component parts. In proposals for the representation of India on an Imperial Conference it was not sufficient to confine representation to British India; it must be extended to the "native" States. The greatest problem was presented by the great variety of types presented by the races over which Britain held sway. The force or power of Western ideas was already a considerable and growing force, and propagated its influence through the Press, which in India was gaining greater power every year. These ideas were percolating through the illiterate population, and for that reason it had been of enormous importance in this great crisis that the educated classes had come forward loyally in our defence. When the time came to consider the constitutional demands of the educated classes it would not be right or becoming to forget the great debt we owed them during the present crisis. (Applause.)

THE REFORM PROGRAMME.

Having discussed the reform programme with the leaders of Indian opinion, he thought that they would demand commissions in the Army, a larger share in the higher branches of the public service, an unofficial majority in the Viceroy's and in Provincial Councils, and a national army. He did not say there would not be other demands—he thought it likely—but those were the demands which would sooner or later be pressed on the British Government, and it would be ungracious and impolitic to pronounce an adverse opinion on the programme in view of what India had done. Englishmen ought so to frame their minds as to be prepared to listen with great attention and sympathy and with every desire to make such concessions as could wisely be made when India expressed her wish. He did not think that the whole programme would be or should be agreed to, for he did not think the time had come for this. Before that time came, many reforms would have to be carried out in the structure of Indian society itself. There must be a great weakening of the caste system, a complete departure from the custom of child marriage, and a complete breakdown of the prejudice against what were called the depressed classes in India. But England owed much to India, and should show that she trusted her people and desired their progress on the path of self-government and to give them every opportunity of getting posts of responsibility, so that they might feel they had a real part and lot in the management of the Indian Empire.

Speaking of the isolation of the lives of Indian students in England, who returned embittered and often seditious, Dr. Fisher observed that it was the duty of citizens of the Empire to show hospitality to them and endeavour to create an atmosphere of public opinion in this country which was warm and hospitable to them. The future connexion between Great Britain and India depended upon the kind of influence which these leaders of Indian thought would exercise on their return. It must not be supposed that because a man had a dark skin he was alien to them or below them. He said in all sincerity that he had met in India men of the purest character, the finest intellect, the most courteous manner—men the latchet of whose shoes

(Continued in Column 5.)

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

ANNUAL PRIZE GIVING.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S TRIBUTE TO WAR WORKERS.

Yesterday evening Lord and Lady Willingdon attended the Grant Medical College in state and distributed prizes to the successful students of the year.

Colonel Street, Principal of the College, who opened the proceedings, said in the course of his speech that the principal event of the last year as regards their College, was the death of Col. Childe, whose career was most intimately connected with the college for the last many years. In his retirement in England he was serving there in one of the War Hospitals. Col. Street then welcomed Col. Meyer back to India, though he regretted he was not serving the College in the capacity of Principal. He regretted the death of Captain Nolan, Captain Cursetji and Lieut. Patell. Capt. Bharucha and Lieut. Joshi were also wounded. He was glad that out of the 140 temporary commissions granted in the I.M.S. throughout the whole of India nearly half had come to the Grant Medical College, and that more commissions had been granted to their graduates than to all the Colleges of the Bombay University put together. They were also very proud of the share the Military students had taken in the work. Out of 140 nearly 53 had gone on active field service, and the work done by Captain Cursetji in Gallipolli was mentioned in the despatches. They had also worked in Mesopotamia with great distinction. In the Marine Line War Hospital and in the Lady Hardinge War Hospital they were doing excellent work, and the few opportunities that had been granted to the students had been grasped with great eagerness. They had volunteered as dressers in the war hospitals, and he was informed that they were doing most excellent work. The conduct of the military students was good, and many of them had realised that an extra effort was necessary.

At the beginning of the year there were 631 students on the roll; of these 71 had left the College after the completion of their career and 26 junior students had left owing to their failure in the University examinations. Eighty-four new students were admitted to the college, the result being that there were 577 boys and 41 girls, making a total of 618 students on the college roll. He was glad to mention that for the first time their college had students reading not only for the University examinations, but also for the L.C.P.S., and M.C.P.S., of the College of Physicians in Bombay. There were 24 military medical students on the roll. It was also most gratifying that the post-graduate students had risen from 47 to 51 this year, which meant that one student out of eleven was taking the post-graduate course in the college. He requested her Excellency to

Lady Willingdon then gave away the prizes to the successful students of the last year. Dr. Cooper had carried the largest number of prizes among the boys, and Col. Street announced that he had been given the Government of India scholarship for prosecution of study in England and Miss Dhondy among women.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Lord Willingdon then addressed the students. He said he had been listening with careful attention to the remarks of their Principal and he had come to the conclusion that he was standing there in front of some wonderful youngmen. He congratulated the prize-winners and he particularly congratulated Dr. Cooper and Miss Dhondy for the number of prizes they had carried, but he regretted that they had not shown that self-denial in winning prizes which was expected of everyone on such an auspicious day as the Mahashivratri. Lord Willingdon said he also was going to observe that self-denial and make a very short speech to them. They would agree with him when he said that he had several opportunities of making speeches and they had several opportunities of reading his various speeches to the various colleges. But if they would allow him he would just make a few remarks. Two years ago he remembered they had welcomed them in the College and now he thanked them warmly for the reception given them. They were glad, indeed, Lady Willingdon and he, when they were asked to come there, and they thought they would take an opportunity to see that they (the students) had not forgotten them, and judging from the opportunity he thought they had not. Lady Willingdon and he thanked them very much for the warm welcome they had given them, and he sincerely trusted that before his period of service in the Bombay Presidency ended he would have a further opportunity of coming and seeing them there (cheers). They would recollect what Col. Street had told them with regard to the work of the students and he thought that it reflected the very highest credit upon the Principal and Professors of the College. He was particularly glad that their conduct during the year was extremely good (laughter). But he would like to add this that the successful year they had, reflected the greatest credit on the principal and the professors. For, as they were well aware they have had had a very strenuous time indeed owing to the exigencies of the war and he would like, as the head of the administration in this Presidency, to thank them for the extra work they had taken with zeal and devotion, and also for the best they had given to the students of the college. He should like to echo every word of what Col. Street had said regarding Col. Childe; although he did not know him personally from what information he could gather he thought him to be a great and good man. He hoped that the students who were under him would always uphold the high prestige of the Grant Medical College.

DEVOTED WORK IN WAR HOSPITALS.

Now they would agree with him when he said that many people in this Presidency, indeed in India, had no opportunity for realising at all the true meaning of the tremendous war that was just now going on in the various parts of the world. They have had no reason to realise because this country had been perfectly safe from attack for the past eighteen months owing to the magnificent superiority of their Navy. Yes, it was perfectly true to say that the realities had come closer indeed to the students and professors of this college and he hoped and he felt quite sure that they all felt a real sense of deep pride in the splendid work of all those who had gone from the College for their work in the Empire. Col. Street had told them that out of the 140 temporary commissions more than half and gone to the Grant Medical College. Some of their professors and students had died gloriously for their country; some had been wounded; others had gained great distinction for their gallant services in the field. Lord Willingdon said he liked to express his very sincere expressions for the gallant work that the students have done and are doing in the Lady Hardinge and the Marine Lines War Hospitals. It was a fine record for any College; a high record which he hoped the students in the future would always keep before them. He thought it more and more impressed upon one, as he went through the war, of the magnificent profession the young men before him were being brought up to—a profession of healing the sick and tending the wounded. During the last eighteen months the value of their profession had become more and more important day by day and month by month; he was very glad indeed that the students of the college had proved themselves worthy of it, and he thanked them all for their services given voluntarily and done their most devoted work to try and to heal the wounded who had been wounded in fighting for them and for him. They had done as much as any one—a truly Imperial service. When in the future he would ask some of them young men to help them he was perfectly certain that they one and all would readily and willingly come forward anxious to do their work. He had many applications from young men in the various parts of the Presidency who were anxious to do some personal service, and that gave him a feeling that throughout the Presidency there was the keenest feeling of patriotism and service. Lord Willingdon was sorry that in many cases he was unable to accede to their request and accept their services which they had willingly given. Their profession was a very noble one indeed, and he wished again and trusted that they would have great success in their future careers; he trusted that they would always in their life endeavour to enhance the prestige and the high name of their college in whatever parts of the Empire or the world their duties might take them, and they would do great services in the cause of humanity and the cause of the inhabitants of the world. (Loud cheers).

The Secretary of the Gymkhana then handed a cheque for Rs. 300 which the students had collected among themselves towards the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund. Lady Willingdon thanked the students in suitable terms for the kind gift.

WANTS OF THE COLLEGE.

Col. Meyer in proposing a vote of thanks to their Excellencies for coming there that day and distributing the prizes said that the speech had struck him as the most sympathetic speech he had ever heard from a Governor to the students of the College. The speech had struck to the very heart of things in a most charming way. The speaker had heard what great work they were doing in the Presidency and also the tremendous good work they were doing. His impression was that they were a live people. Live people got things done and he was sure their stay in the Presidency would certainly do an immense amount of good.

Continuing he said that the College was greatly in need of an operation hall and a bacteriological laboratory. He was very glad that there was going to be a rival college of medicine in Bombay and he hoped that the Grant Medical College would rise to the occasion and that the rivalry would do them good. He regretted that he missed a charming young man by the untimely death of Dr. Jan Mahomed who was a very well known practitioner in Bombay. Dr. Jan Mahomed had studied in his own Guy's Hospital where he bore the very highest character, both regarding abilities and morals. His name would always be remembered in the Hospital in London. Another person was Dr. Sanzgiri who was a very large man. He was great in playing cricket and he was a great slogger all over the field.

Col. Meyer again thanked Lord and Lady Willingdon for the great honour they had done the College.

After loud and prolonged cheers had been given their Excellencies drove away in state.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

The Presidency College Enquiry Committee sat yesterday from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. It is understood that Prof. Nibaran Chandra Bhatacharjee, Prof. Profulla Chandra Ghose, Mr. Clarke, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Holmes and Mr. P. K. Bannerjee were examined. Mr. P. K. Bannerjee is now a professor in the Bankura College but was a student in the Presidency College in 1913. It seems he was specially requested by the committee to tender evidence. The Committee will probably finish its labours this week. The Committee is sitting to-day also from 11 a.m.

A Rangoon message states that water was turned on at full pressure on Wednesday evening after the burst of the main pipe at Tamwaw on Sunday.

WAR PENSIONS.

NATION'S OBLIGATIONS TO ITS HEROES.

PRINCE OF WALES ON GENEROUS TREATMENT.

The Prince of Wales, chairman of the Statutory Committee, addressed a meeting of the General Council of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation at the offices of the Local Government Board on 1st ultimo. He said:—

The greatest war the world has ever seen, and the supreme struggle in which this Empire is unhappily engaged, has raised the spirit and enthusiasm of our whole people to such an extent that it may almost be said that the Navy and the Army are the young manhood of the nation, and that the young manhood of the nation is identical with the Navy and Army.

They are one and the same thing; not only the rank and file but also the officers and even the higher commands are now drawn from all classes of the community. In these new circumstances the State has been obliged to regard this problem, both of the wife and the dependent, and the still more difficult problem of the disabled, whether from wounds or disease, from a different aspect.

The debates in both Houses of Parliament show that more than ever is the State alive to and responsive to the obligation to ensure some provision for those who are deprived by this cruel war of the help of husband or father or son, and for those who, although they have survived the ordeal of battle, are left maimed or marred through the remaining years of life bearing the scars and marks of wounds and disease, highly honourable, but too often diminishing the pleasure of life and the capacity for work and employment.

Parliament has therefore produced a policy to meet the national desire for a more adequate, generous, and comprehensive treatment of those who have made, or will have made, this noble sacrifice of suffering in order that the cause of Empire and the still greater cause of the world's liberty may prevail in this titanic struggle.

It is the will of Parliament expressing the will of the people that pensions and allowances alike for the widows and dependents and for the disabled should be given upon a higher scale than in any previous war or in any other of the European countries taking part in this war. These pensions and allowances will be paid by the State as of right through the usual State department. But Parliament has gone further. It has said that it is not enough. Beyond these State pensions it will be necessary, if we are to adopt the rule of equality of sacrifice, to supplement the pensions in some cases, and if we are really as a nation to love and honour our stricken heroes, to see that they are provided not only with pensions, but also with some employment suited to their new, perhaps painful, condition, and if necessary that they receive a training to enable them to adapt themselves to these conditions.

ONE FOLD OF COMPASSION.

The scheme of Parliament aims at bringing together into one fold of compassion and gratitude and practical philanthropy all our resources, both national and local, in men, in women, and in money, in order that in the years to come those who have brought us victory and peace by their courage and self-sacrifice may never truthfully say: "The country for which I bled and suffered in the hour of her need cruelly neglected me and mine in the hour of our necessity."

It was never intended by Parliament that the Statutory Committee should impose hard and fast limitations of a uniform character on local committees. Just as the counties and boroughs differed in many respects, they would not expect their schemes to conform to any one pattern. They could be assimilated in the light of future experience.

It was never intended that the pensions should be wholly paid out of the State funds. Any State grants which might be made to the Statutory Committee—and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had promised to ask Parliament for one million—would, he hoped, be used in supplement of local generosity and help.

Referring to the magnitude of the task, the Prince pointed out that in the South African War the number of killed was 21,942, and all casualties 44,876, while in the present war the number killed was 128,138, and all casualties 549,476.

But the problem, formidable as it was, became easily manageable when it was realised that each county and area would have its own portion to deal with. He hoped that each county and local committee that was established would enter upon a vigorous competition to secure the co-operation of the State, and not only say there ought to be no avoidable suffering, but that every effort should be made to compensate for any privations caused by the willingness of those who were ready to sacrifice life, health, and happiness at the call of their honour, their King, and their God. (Loud cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR AND A NOBLE TASK.

Mr. Balfour, in moving a vote of thanks to the Prince of Wales, remarked that it was not only our growing sense of humanity but the very magnitude of the problem which forced upon them the absolute necessity of devising same scheme which would be adequate to meet the case. No voluntary effort however adequate, could deal with the problem, but local and voluntary effort could not be dispensed with.

What had been done was to attempt to combine the advantages of central organisation with the advantages of local adaptation and charitable assistance. It was a great task, a necesary and a noble task, and it would require the harmonious co-operation of all available forces; otherwise there would be overlapping and waste.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener, in seconding, said reproach had sometimes been made that our recognition of what was due to those who laid down their lives had been inadequate and too late. He ventured to think, that in after years the Prince of Wales would gladly remember that he had that day set up a movement to make provision for the widows and children of fallen soldiers and sailors and for those who were incapacitated.

The task was a great one, because not only was the number of soldiers engaged in this struggle multiplied over and over again beyond any former experience, but also the women and children affected was in far greater proporion than any previous campaign.

The Prince's experience at the front would enable him to appreciate the sacrifice, and how great were the demands upon our humanity, gratitude, and patriotism—(hear, hear),—and the men would rejoice to know that their future and of those who were dear to them was a matter for his care and guidance. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried with enthusiasm.

INDIAN RULERS AND THE EMPIRE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am indebted to your Editorial in yesterday's issue on "Indian Rulers and the Empire" for this inducement to give publicity to the following observations:—

The speech of the Viceroy at Jodhpur would naturally make every one interested in a closer union betwen Indian Rulers and the Paramount Power, reflect on the recent pronouncement of the policy of Government and the existing policy as it is actually maintained in prctice. His Excellency says: "Our policy with them ..... has been one of sympathy and trust, of sympathy with their aims and sentiments ..... of trust in their fervent loyalty to the Throne." One would ask what is meant by "aims and sentiments" of Chiefs? Would not the autonomous development of a State within its own boundary be included in legitimate "aims" of a Chief? If this be not, one fails to know what could be the other "aims" of an Indian Chief deserving the "sympathy" of Government? Further, his Excellency the Viceroy says that "trust" in the loyalty of the Chiefs is to be another feature of the policy of Government.

It is doubtful how far the existing attitude of Government towards Indian States can stand the tests pronounced by his Excellency. The administration of the Political Department seldom sees the light of the day. The parties concerned are the Chiefs mostly, on one side, and the political officers on the other. The Chiefs are so religiously loyal to Government, alike in feeling and conduct, that they would rather put up with gross injustice than ventilate their grievances publicly. They memorialise in succession. The Political officers, the Provincial and the Imperial Governments, and the Secretary of State, and abide by the final decision however unsatisfactory it be, but with unstinted loyalty.

The wave of progress of commerce and industry in British India has disturbed the otherwise isolated provinces of Indian States and questions that were never dreamt of are likely to come for the determination of Government, as for instance, of Railways constructed by Chiefs, passing over British soil of administration of police over these lines, of working mines in their own territories; of manufacturing salt or bye-products, of levying revenue-dues in civil stations leased by States to Political Agencies, and the like. Such questions will more come to the forefront in the near future than they have in the past, and it is in the determination of these questions that Government ought to show a broader outlook. If the interests of Government do not suffer, there should not be "irksome restrictions on the exercise of "sovereign powers," which, to use the words of his Excellency "are apt to chafe and irritate a proud and sensitive spirit with results disastrous not only to the ruler and his people but also to the Empire at large."

The sentiment of loyalty as conceived by Chiefs imposes permanent muteness on them, and they will ever adhere to it. It is not for them to protest, much less to persist and persevere, nor to combine to agitate, nor to *interpellate*. Their policy is to resign to the orders of Government in matters, where Government is a party. In the midst of these disabilities, their uniform attitude of silent suffering for years together is admirable, and should be rewarded with sympathetic and liberal treatment.

There are occasions where Government bears a dual character. In its capacity as the Paramount Power it is the sole arbiter even when it is a party in certain matters. It is often in these matters that States are at a disadvantage, while Government is supported by an over-zealous department, whose officers, besides, have access to confidential records, and to the persons in authority.

If the effect of the war is to be "indelible" as you say, if the war is going to put, to quote Mr. Bonar Law, "a deep mark on every one of us which will remain there as long as we live," the pronouncement of the policy of sympathy and trust should, so far as practicable, take a material form, which may guide the political officers and local Governments in their innumerable dealings with Indian Chiefs.—Yours, etc.,

X.

Bombay, March 1.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF U. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

The revised Financial Statement for 1916-17 will be presented at the meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 13th instant and the Municipalities Bill will, probably, also then be taken into consideration.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April, 1915, to the 19th February, 1916, are more by Rs. 2,53,34,287 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

Commenting on the Budget the "Englishman" says:—

"This year's Budget shows a very much broader vision than last year's. It is more of a war budget. The actual increase of taxation is so small that it will not be felt by any interest as hardship. We are especially glad to see in the new taxation the first faint suggestion of fiscal arrangements to foster Indian industries. It is much to be regretted the increased income tax has not been accompanied by an effective scheme to rope in thousands of wealthy evaders."

The "Statesman":—The Budget is one which conceived in panic will ultimately lead to inflate the revenue and the corresponding expansion in expenditure. The new taxes are in defiance of the principle Sir William laid down last year. Chambers of Commerce ought to unite to protest against the budget which will add to the burdens of trade in a most invidious manner and which will lead to much wasteful expenditure in the near future.

The "Bengalee" regrets that there is no import duty on cotton manufactures. It approves of the sugar duty and hopes the Government will help the industry additionally. The increase in salt tax is also regretted by the paper.

The "A. B. Patrika":—"Sir W. Meyer deserves the thanks of the whole country for his fiscal measure which will affect the well-to-do rather than the poor. We are grateful to the Finance Minister who is satisfied with only a small tax increase."

The "Indian Daily News" says that the contemplated new taxation will be willingly and cheerfully borne, for it is an infinitesimal addition to the already existing takes compared with what has been imposed on the public in this time of crisis. It points out that the budget affects the European and his necessities and luxuries almost exclusively and regrets the salt tax enhancement owing to the difficulty of explaining the ned for an increase to the ryot. It welcomes the relief to the holders of Government paper in the new borrowing programme as it will tend to increase the popularity of Government paper with Indian investers.

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

The "Pioneer" makes the following remarks on the Budget:—It is as well to bear the remarks of a year ago in mind now that the time has come when additional taxation is a plain necessity. India has to brace herself to meet heavier responsibilities as the war has grown, instead of shrinking. The magnitude and vastness of expenditure by all countries engaged in it is unprecedented in history. We cannot hope any longer to tide over the deficits by temporary expedients. The duties imposed will not, we imagine, be very popular with those affected by them, but Sir William Meyer has this excuse for turning his attention to the jute and tea industries that they have undoubtedly been of late very prosperous. As to the import duties attention will be focussed not so much on the announcements as to additional taxation, as on the Finance Member's reference to the cotton duties and cotton excise. It is plain that the Government of India would have liked to have raised these import duties while leaving the excise duties unenhanced, but the Home Government are strong in their view that old controversies should not be reopened when it is especially desired to avoid all contentious questions both in India and England. They may be right in their view that their decision is in the interests of India and a premature discussion could only be harmful, but this will be small consolation to those who have long hoped for a fiscal change that would benefit this important Indian industry. The small increase in the salt tax of four annas only per maund will come as a surprise, for admittedly this tax has always been regarded as a reserve to be utilised in case of war or other financial calamities. The chief burden of the increased income-tax will fall on 13,000. This latter figure is not perhaps without its significance. It may serve to remind us that the burden of taxation in India is apt to fall on a few rather than on many and it may suggest a regret that Sir William Meyer in looking for more funds did not cast his net a trifle wider. The proposals for rupee-borrowing in India are of special interest and as they are linked with the conversion of 3½ and 3 per cent Government paper the soundness of the proposition is undoubted. One can only hope that Sir William Meyer will prove to be more generous in the terms he offers than he is apparently expected to be in some quarters.

The "Leader" commenting on the Budget warmly welcomes the general increase of customs duties and thoroughly approves of the income tax but dissents from the decision to increase the salt-tax. "However," says the paper, "on the whole the proposals of new taxation made by Sir William Meyer are wise, moderate and commendable and they confirm the popular estimation of the hon. gentleman as one of the best of the recent Indian Finance Members.

LAHORE, Mar. 2.

Commenting on the Budget the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—"We may take it for granted that no one will question the necessity of imposing new taxation, even though differences of opinion may arise as to the expediency of certain details in the Finance Member's proposals. Arguments which were perfectly sound in 1915, will no longer meet the changed circumstances of 1916. Additional taxation is only expedient which will accept the case and the country as a whole will accept the burden with perfect composure and even with cheerfulness as a means of liquidating some portion, small though it may be, of the that India owes to the Empire."

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following is the statement of accounts upto February 29:—

RECEIPTS.

Contribution received in cash, Rs. 42,36,166. 1-[illegible]ons from the Bombay Municipality, C/a Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Rs. 30,000; Contribution from Commissioner of Police C/a American Mission Hospital Basra, Rs. 5,076; Contribution received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 6,600; 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963, Rs. 11,000; Total, Rs. 17,600; Interest received, Rs. 1,03,686; Total, Rs. 43,92,528.1-9.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to St. John Ambulance Association Re[illegible]s Depot, Rs. 5,000; Cost of Telegraphic Transfer for £2,500 remitted to Count Lalaing Belgian Embassy London on 15-9-14, Rs. 37,963-6.9; Allowances etc., paid to meet appeals for assistance paid to Women's Branch War and Relief Fund for Christmas Presents for Soldiers (Amount of contributions specially received for this purpose), Rs. 2,000; Donation to St. John Ambulance War Hospital Dehra Dun, Rs. 6,000; Donation to R. A. T. A., Rs. 6,500; Donation to Y. M. C. A., Rs. 10,000; Donation for improving the amenities of the troops, Rs. 30,000; Donation for the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs, Rs. 10,000; Donation to Servian Red Cross Fund, Rs. 22,559-1-6; Donation to Montenegrin Red Cross Fund, Rs. 3,750; Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital at Alexandria and Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Rs. 7,90,075-12.8; Purchase and equipment of Motor Ambulances, Rs. 47,099-13-11; Suspense A/c. amount advanced to the Collector of West Khandesh, Rs. 3,000; Sundries, (Stationery telegrams postages, etc.), Rs. 6,081.0-6; Total Rs. 9,86,789-9-1.

Balance at credit of current account in Bank of Bombay on 29-2-16, Rs. 3,88,147-8-8; Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay, Rs. 30,00,000; Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for safe custody (par value), Rs. 15,000; Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15 for safe custody (par value), Rs. 2,600; Total, Rs. 34,05,747-8-8; Full total Rs. 43,92,528-1-9.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. mail boat Salsette:—

Mr D Pebbles, Mr H T Beaford, Mr R K Stephen, Mr and Mrs F V Tavaly, Rev and Mrs A E Grinds and infant, Mr J W Sansay, Mr and Miss K P Oliver, Miss C Littlejohn, Mr A E Trvine, Miss F Dillon, Mr B D Vaid, Mr H Baker, Miss R A Cousine, Miss A Elphinstone, Mr A T Hewlett, Mr W Michaux, Mr J H Hampson, Mr C M Y Marsham, Mr M P Baird, Major J D'Grey, Major P J James, Mr W F Holme, Mr J Baptista, Mr J C R Johnston, Lt W C Munro, Lt S Whayman, Engr H A Taylor, Engr H C Jones, Engr J Machan, Engr Asst A C Watson, Engr Asst A Cameron, Engr Asst F Graydon, Lt C H Corser, Lt S W Monlton, Lt T Ferguson, Lt J W Hampson, Lt R L Threlfell, Lt A K Story, Lt W Skinner, Lt T J Roberts, Lt R J Mehan, Lt J T Yieldspie, Mr H C Stephen, Engr J W S Laker, Engr B C Fibbs, Capt M J Ruirke, Capt W T Bird, Major and Mrs Sknander, Brig-Gen A S Ebbe, Mrs Kouel, Mr Y A Mencrieff, Lt T Jennings, Mrs Cors Scott, Mr C Camps, Engr Lt. Lawrie, Engr Sub Lt S Harris, Mr. J W Winter, Col Nugent, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw and 2 native servants, Mr. A Marshall, 38 men of Indian Contingent, Maj C T Fellows, Mr H Ganesh, Mr Gulab Singh, Mr Katel Kudder, Sub-Inspector Ellaibux, Mr Holding, Sawar Abdul Curim, Aden Troop, Native Servant of Mr Vigram, Native Servant of Mr Holding, and Mr Vigram.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

At the share market when the long expected announcement of the measures that the Financial Minister proposed was made known and it was seen that these did not include a tax on war profits, an immediate recovery took place in jute shares and a general advance was registered all along the line, the market closing firm. Jute mill shares quite eclipsed business in other sections of the market. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Pench Valley 249/8; Raneegunge 29; Teetulmuri 11/12.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 525; Alliance (ord) 360 to 366; Auckland (ord) 166, 168, 170, 165 s. l.; Barnagore (ord) 99, 100, Budge-Budge (ord) 402; Clive (ord) 115 to 118; Dalhousie (ord) 248 to 254; Delta (ord) 415, 418; Empire (ord) 26 to 27/8, 28; Fort Gloster (ord) 368 to 371; Fort William (ord) 123, 125; Gondalpara (ord) 468 to 475, 418 to 430; Howrah (ord) 210, 211 to 215; Kamarhatty (ord) 329 to 340, 342; Kanknarrah (ord) 425, 430; Kelvin (ord) 390 to 408; Kinnison (ord) 506; Lawrence (ord) 253/8, 255, 256; New Central (ord) 326, 327; Northbrook (ord) 24/12 to 25/4; Reliance (ord) 200 to 205, Reliance (prefs) 110; Standard (ord) 296; Union (ord) 370 to 375.

Tea:—Ballacherra 200 c.d.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 83/4 to Rs. 83/8 and small lots were done at Rs. 83/10 to Rs. 83/12.

CALCUTTA, March 2.

The Stock Exchange was a scene of intense excitement this morning owing to a strong demand for jute mill shares which advanced by leaps and bounds until record prices had been paid. An easier feeling then supervened and the prices receded a few points, the market closing steady but irregular. In other directions there was not much doing. The following transactions took place:—

Coal:—Burra Dhemo 10-4, New Beerbhoom 45; Reliance (pref) 96-8 x. d.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 395, 396, 390; Auckland (ord) 178; Barnagore (ord) 100, 98-8; Belvedere (ord) 307, 310, 312; Clive (ord) 127, 128, 131; Dalhousie (ord) 255, 256; Delta (ord) 425, 426, 420; Empire (ord) 29 to 31-12, 31-4, 30-12, 29-8, 30, 28-12 to 30; Gandalpara (ord) 487, 490; Howrah (prd) 220, 218, 223; Kamarhatty (ord) 345, to 363, 360, 350, 353; Kanknarrah (ord) 440 to 458, 443, 448; Kelvin (ord) 408 to 416, 412, 414; Kinnison (ord) 510, 515; Lawrence (ord) 254, 255; New Central (ord) 326, 327, 328; Northbrook (ord) 26-4 to 28-4, 27-4, 27-8; Reliance (ord) 216 217; Standard (ord) 405, Union (ord) 375 to 390.

Tea:—Chandypore 132.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1627-8; Chowringhee property 5½ per cent. (deb) 104.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 83 to 83-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 83 to 83-8.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND.

Photo to by Central News.

HERE ONE WOMAN, ONE GIRL AND A BOY WERE KILLED ON THE SPOT, AND SEVERAL WERE INJURED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY.

Photo to by Central News.

THE CLASS OF WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS DEMOLISHED BY THE ZEPPELIN RAIDERS, WHERE MANY WERE KILLED AND INJURED.

ENEMY TRADING IN INDIA.

DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

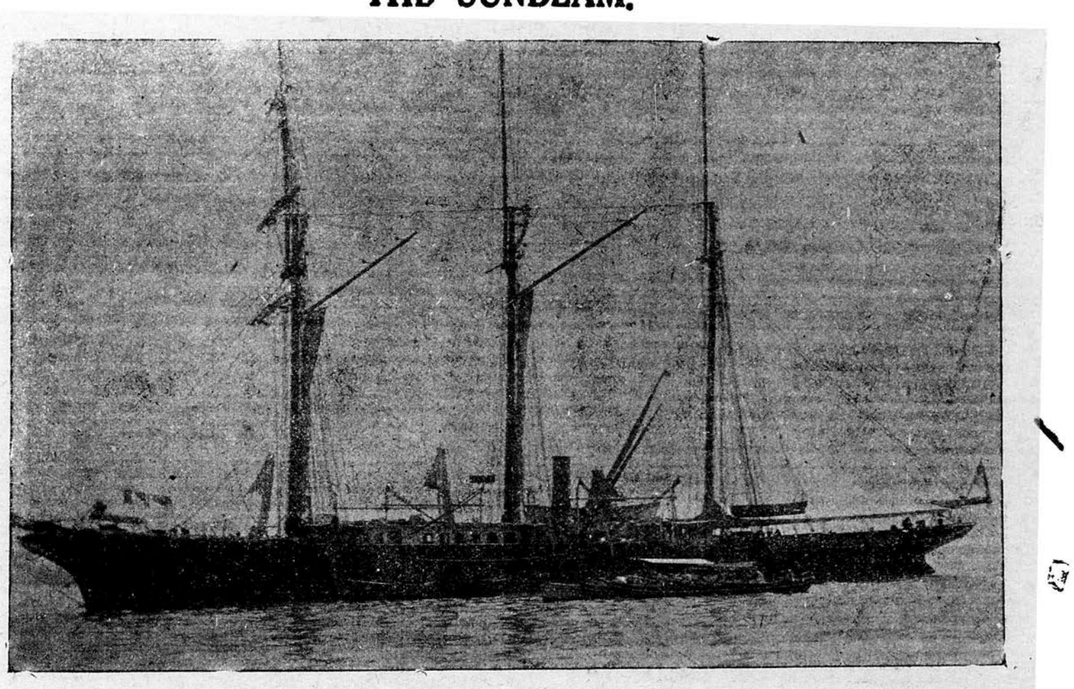
On Thursday, January 27, in the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham asked the Under Secretary for India whether effective steps had been taken to put a stop to enemy trading in India. He feared there had been a good deal of laxity in India as there had been here in this matter. Some cases which had been brought to his notice were very remarkable. One was that of the firm of Schroder Smidt and Co., in Bombay, which in peace times supplied practically all the manganese ore that the German steel works required. On the outbreak of war the firm was ordered to close down, but afterwards, apparently, it received permission to go on trading pending liquidation, and in that happy state it had remained for fifteen months. At length it was ordered to close down again, but subsequently it proceeded to trade under another name, and only last week a telegram was received in London from "Schroder Smidt's Successors" offering 20,000 tons of manganese ore. It appeared that this firm acted as agents for Ettlinger and Co., a firm doing business in London, and there was a chain of trade from Bombay through London to Frankfort. The Munitions Department bought a considerable amount of ore from Ettlinger and Co., and the dealings of this firm had tended to raise the price against the British and Allied Governments. He also feared that a certain quantity of manganese ore had found its way from Bombay into Germany since the outbreak of war. It would not have been very difficult to get it through before Italy became a belligerent, and there was also a special line of steamers from Bombay to Gothenburg. The Government were now taking steps to stop trading with the enemy in a Bill which had just been passed, and he believed if the Board of Trade made use of its powers under that Bill that such trading would cease. He hoped equally efficient measures would be taken in India.

POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

Lord Islington said the Government of India possessed comprehensive powers for dealing with these matters. The Indian ordinances on this subject laid down that all hostile enemy companies and firms should cease trading unless licensed by the Government of India. The definition was a wide one, and those concerns were dealt with under various heads. First came those who were under general licences which permitted the firms to carry on their work as before without any restrictions, and which applied to companies that had not more than a third issued capital belonging to hostile enemies. Secondly, there was the category under special licences. There were three kinds of these licences. The first permitted a firm to trade in order only to liquidate its assets and pay its debts in India. From the termination of that process the company was to be closed up. The second permitted the company to trade under supervision by an officer nominated by the Government, who had complete authority to inspect all the books. Thirdly, there was a licence which allowed the company to conduct its business without restrictions, but at the same time subject to the orders which were in force and which were contained in the Royal Proclamations or any Government of India notification regarding trading with enemy firms. The latest information they had in the India Office was that 50 firms were allowed to trade without restriction; 79 were trading under control; and 114 were in process of liquidation with the view to being would up. The Governor-General in Council might at any time revoke any licence or add to the restrictions. He thought this would show that the scope of the Indian rules was as wide as, if not wider than, the Bill that had just been passed. The Government of India's instructions in regard to the operations of these foreign trading orders to local Governments was that licences should only be granted in cases of special reason. By that he meant that only those firms whose discontinuance was likely to be prejudicial to British and Indian interests were recommended for the licences. There was no reason to suppose that the Government of India had been showing undue tenderness to these firms. The Schroder Smidt firm had been closed down, but was permitted to dispose of Indian goods already obtained and to sue, if necessary for recovery of debts, subject to supervision. It was true that the process of liquidation had been protracted, but that was because it suited British interests, as the Government could obtain its supplies of ore more rapidly and with greater precision through its medium. Every possible precaution had been taken to see that their manganese ore came direct and solely to this country. He was given to understand that the firm of Ettlinger had no connexion with this firm. The feeling was developing that wherever possible these enemy firms should no longer continue permanently to exist in our midst. The adoption of the machinery of the Trading with the Enemy Act was under serious consideration in other parts of the Empire, and he understood from those competent to give information in the India Office that machinery was already available in existing orders and notifications in India. It might be confidently anticipated that the Government of India would actively co-operate in effecting the same purpose in India as would be laid down here and elsewhere in the Empire.

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. A 16

THE SUNBEAM.



LORD BRASSEY'S FAMOUS YACHT WHICH HAS BEEN FITTED OUT AS A HOSPITALSHIP AND PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ARRIVED IN BOMBAY ON TUESDAY EVENING WITH HIS LORDSHIP ON BOARD

THE CHEMIST AND THE WAR

HIS VALUE TO MODERN INDUSTRY.

Few people understand that this present war has been made possible by chemists. May I as a chemist say at once that chemists are in no sense responsible for this war, writes Mr. Bertram Blount in the "Daily Chronicle," but had not chemical science been pursued for peaceful and useful ends the conflict now raging could never have been? The chemist is the king pin not merely of this war, but of a huge part of modern industry. There is not a thing made of steel from a rail to an aero-engine which has not had its genesis in the researches of the chemist, nor could its manufacture be successfully continued without his advice and control. To take cement as the next largest structural material, it is a fact that cement manufacture is one of the heaviest chemical industries. Instances of this kind might be tediously multiplied, and except in purely mechanical industries the ultimate arbiter is the chemist, and even in such as quarrying, mining and the tapping of petroleum the chemist's aid must be sought, and in the case of the last-named that aid has built up an industry the value of which is being bitterly realised by our foes.

The national value of the chemist was understood in Germany some 40 years ago; the earlier generation some 30 years before that included many German chemists of renown, but the breed seems to be extinct; they are exploiters rather than originators, and the current belief in this country of the pre-eminence of the German chemist is as touching as it is foolish.

TWO ATTITUDES OF MIND.

Part of this irrational creed is due to the fact that any German who is decently educated—akademisch gebildet—is assumed to know a little physical science and to respect it, while the corresponding public school and university man in this country is taught to despise it, and probably calls it "stinks." The result of this training and attitude of mind is easily seen. In Germany no one thinks that a man trained as a chemist is either a dreamer or a fool, and he takes his natural position as the head of any industrial concern dependent on his science, with the result that such undertakings flourish amazingly. In our country this natuarl and effective arrangement is reversed. The "business man" is put on top and the chemist into a subordinate place. It is needless to elaborate the argument, as the results in the two countries speak for themselves.

Unless this is fully understood attempts to regain our one-time chemical predominance are likely to be futile and the dye scheme may serve as an example. There the people who know are put on an advisory board which is carefully segregated lest it should give advice, and at the same time people of the purely official class so ignorant as to confuse nitrocellulose, the primary ingredient of modern propulsive explosives, with T.N.T., a purely bursting charge, are put in high command. The truth is that the Government has blundered badly. Neither that existing in 1914 nor the present coalition body had the slightest conception of the part which chemists would play in this war, and they have been content with stereotyped procedure and paleolithic advice.

I have touched on the supposed supremacy of the German chemist, and there are one or two materials which are at his disposal and not at ours, the most obvious being potash and bromine. Only the former is of national importance, and there are sources of potash in our own country, or within our control, which will fill the place of potash from Stassfurt. There are no other monopolies in the chemical world. Every synthetic chemical or drug can be made here as well as it can be made in Germany, and it must be made by precisely the same method. The chemist must be of originality, talent and directive power, he must have under him some hundreds of well-trained, humdrum, docile men working in squads whom he can turn at any moment to any chemical question which promises commercial success, and it must be he and not his commercial colleagues who controls the undertaking.

JAGIRDARS' RIGHT TO RECEIVE EXCISE INCOME.

GOVERNMENT SUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 2.

Thakurs Balwantsingh and Bhikansha and other Jagirdars of Chhidwara District had sued the Government in the District Court of Chhindwara to establish their rights to receive all income from excise and cattle pound. The suit was dismissed and they have now appealed to the Judicial Commissioner. The case comes on for hearing on the 13th instant.

It is understood that owing to arrear of work it is in contemplation to add a fifth judge to the High Court and the matter is under consideration before the Local Government.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the force of it. He trusted, however, that the general agreement now exhibited would be extended to larger matters in India in the near future.

The musical programme included a group of Indian songs by Mrs. Maud Mann, which was highly appreciated.

THE LONDON INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

RECEPTION TO SIR ALI IMAM.

The London Indian Association gave an "At Home" at the Hotel Cecil on Monday last, January 31, to meet Sir Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., late Vice-President of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The gathering was large and representative, among those present being Sir William Duke, Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Frederick and Lady Lely, Sir Mancherji Bhownaggree, Mr and Mrs. Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., and Lady Cecilia Roberts, Lady Muir Mackenzie, Lady Aurea Howard, Mrs. E. Agnes R. Haigh, Mr. A. MacCallum Scott, M.P., the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, Mr. Edwyn and the Hon. Mrs. Bevan, Dr. Denison Ross, Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Abbot, Mr. J. E. Woolacott, Mr. and Mrs. B. Dube, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. W. J. Sanderson, Mr. W. Douglas Hall, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Mr. Samuel Digby, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mrs. P. L. Roy, Mrs. Bhola Nauth, Mr. T. W. Arnold, Mrs. Blair, Mr. J. M. Parikh, Mr. J. B. Pennington, Mr. Edward Dalgado, Mr. Frederick Grubb, Mr. K. P. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. S. Saklatvala, Dr. Abdul Majid, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Sen, Mr. and Mrs. Bhisey, Mr. M. H. Kidwai, Mr. H. Suhrawardy, and Mr. S. Sorabji (Hon. Secretary).

Letters expressing regret at their inability to be present were received from Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir William and Lady Wedderburn, Princess Sophia Dhuleep Singh, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Mrs. W. S. Caine, Mrs. Ameer Ali, Mrs. Villiers Stuart, Sir James Dunlop Smith and Mr. S. H. Swinny.

Mr. Syud Hossain, the President of the Association, welcomed the guest of the evening in a short speech. He said his task if pleasurable, was beset with some difficulty. Sir Ali Imam had but too recently shed the robes of office, and inexorable etiquette demanded that he should observe silence for some months on political matters. He would, therefore, avoid all reference to any official or controversial topics, and would simply say that they welcomed him that evening, less for the great eminence he had achieved in the Government of India, than as a distinguished Indian patriot. Long before he accepted membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Sir Ali Imam had made his mark in the public life of the country. At an important stage in his career he had made confession of political faith: "I am an Indian first," he had said, "and everything else afterwards." It was no small tribute to him, as it had been a source of gratification to his fellow-countrymen, that through difficult years of official responsibility he had maintained that principle with undeviating fidelity. Sir Ali Imam had been an Indian first, last, and all the time, and in his public as well as private life had not allowed communal considerations to obscure his vision. So far as he was concerned any distinction between Hindus and Mahomedans did not exist. In that Sir Ali Imam sustained the traditions alike of a famous family and a great province. It was the earnest hope of his many friends that his retirement from the Indian Government would mark his return to public life in due time, and to not less zealous and devoted service for his country.

Sir Ali Imam expressed his sincere gratitude to the London Indian Association for their cordial reception. He admitted that his position in the matter of public speaking at present was rather a difficult one, and when he came he had no intention of making a speech. Both his official and his non-official friends in India had warned him against the perilous possibility of being called upon to make a speech in London—(laughter)—and he now realised

(Continued in Column 5.)

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Lord Roberts wrote,

"Waggons were imported from the United States and these proved superior to any other make, either of Cape or English manufacture. They were built by Messrs. Studebaker Bros. Company, who have a great vehicle factory at South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A."

(Extract from Report to the British Parliament following the Boer War)

—and because Studebaker has always maintained such Quality, the Studebaker is the best known Car in India!

In war and peace alike, Studebaker is always at the fore-front. On the fields of France and Flanders, Studebaker Ambulances have hastened relief under conditions of roads and weather which have demonstrated that the QUALITY and the SERVICE which called forth Lord Roberts' praise is still being built into vehicles which bear the name STUDEBAKER.

And under every condition of Indian service, too, Studebaker motors have proven their ability; so that wherever you hear men talking motor cars, you hear the Studebaker the most frequently mentioned, and always with the highest praise.

Distinctive features and numerous improvements characterize the new models. Refined engine design produces greater accessibility, greater fuel economy and increased flexibility. Construction is STRONGER, though LIGHTER. And for COMFORT—you have only to lounge back in those luxurious seats once, and run your hand over the genuine hand-buffed glove-soft leather to know what true comfort is.

But come in and see one of these new models at once. Ride in it. Drive it yourself. Or if you can't come conveniently we will mail you illustrated, descriptive literature that you will read with interest. But call if you can.

6-cylinder touring Rs. 4750
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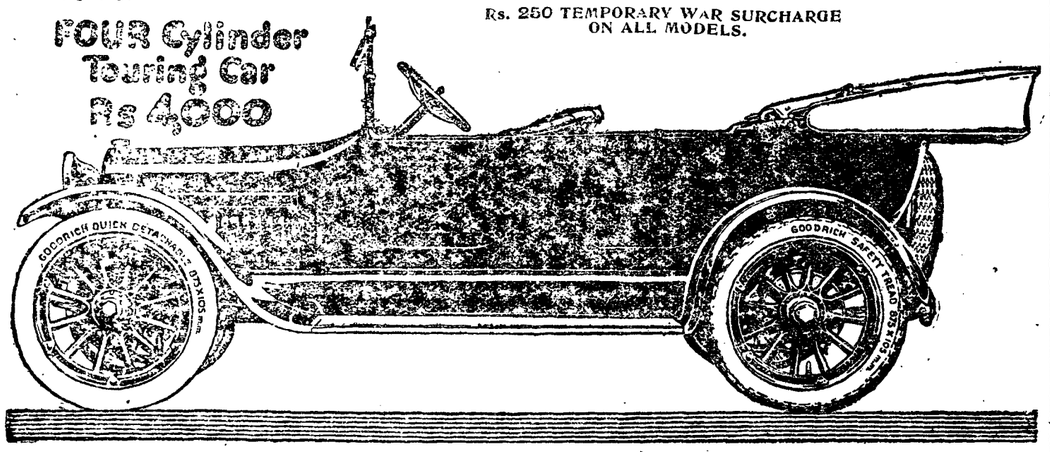
Closed and open types on both 4 and 6 cylinder chassis, also commercial vans of 15 cwt. capacity.

Rs. 250 TEMPORARY WAR SURCHARGE ON ALL MODELS.

FOUR Cylinder Touring Car Rs 4000



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Recipes for the above in every tin.

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The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHŒA,** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests **FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.**

The Best Remedy known for **COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**

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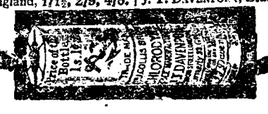


Pale girls and delicate mothers

are often depressed, nervous and tired because their blood is thin and poor. A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion drives out the weakness and restores the colour, vigour and the grace of health.

This pure strength-maker enriches the blood, nourishes the nerves and tones up the system as no other food can do.

To the young mother, especially, a course of SCOTT'S Emulsion is particularly valuable, providing strength and endurance to bear the trials and anxieties of motherhood's duties.

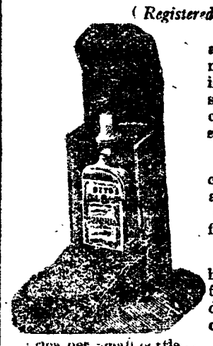
SCOTT'S Emulsion is [illegible] in form—free from the objectionable taste and smell of ordinary cod liver oil, yet possessing nutritive properties to a far greater degree. If you decide to try SCOTT'S be sure to get the genuine

SCOTT'S Emulsion

SCIENT OF ORIENTALS.

Otto Dilbahar

(Registered)



Fragrant, dainty and lasting yet never over-powering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol, but it is an essence of thousand fowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

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Perfumed card one anna each. V. P. Extra. If

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Peace - ATANK
Prosperity to those NIGRAH
Power - who use PILLS.

Price **Re. 1** for a tin with 32 Pills.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
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Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 13 2 per case
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Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	„ 4 2 0 per 8 Imp gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil rices.

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ANÆMIA

(Poorness of Blood)

General Debility — Loss of Appetite, Lack of Energy — **Paller**

Starved Nerves — Hysteria, "Nerves" — **Depression**

Overworked Heart — Breathlessness, Palpitation — **Exhaustion**

Be sure you take Iron 'Jelloids' when Anæmic. In Anæmia the whole body suffers, because the rich red blood upon which the well-being of the whole body depends is lacking. The system then becomes weakened and debilitated, the nerves are starved, the heart is overworked. The result is Lack of Energy, Depression, Paleness of Lips and Cheeks, Breathlessness and Exhaustion after slight Exertion. To remove these symptoms the blood must be enriched and strengthened—and the simplest, most pleasant and economical way to do this is to take IRON 'JELLOIDS.'

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Machine Made. No Animal Fat.

enrich the blood—renew vitality

The Revd. A. J. Waldron, Vicar of Brixton, says: "I have heard "about your IRON 'JELLOIDS' from a Doctor, and have recently had occasion "to take them. I am strongly of the opinion that if the public realise I the "fact that they have at hand at such a small cost such a pleasant and efficient "remedy for Anæmia, and such a splendid tonic for Nerve-strain, etc., "many a home would be happier and many a life made brighter."

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Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.

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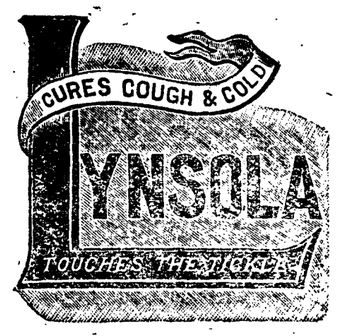

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By filing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take **LYNSOLA,** the popular cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, and every dose of it tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates. See the trade-mark of a monkey before buying to avoid disappointment. Of all chemists, and at

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...st vigour, lost memory, and lost ...nterest in life is often traceable to ...illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalized, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 dams sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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